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RICHMOND GIRL FOUGHT NEGRO TO SAVE HONOR

Criminal Assault Attempted in Fashionable District of Virginia Capital

GIRL BADLY WOUNDED BY TEETH OF NEGRO

But She Fought With Fury and Aid Finally Came—Negro Arrested. There Was Great Excitement, but Promise of a Speedy Trial Prevented an Outbreak.

Richmond, Va., January 10.—In the heart of the most fashionable district of this city, at an early hour this morning, Miss Marie Louise Stumpf, 19 years of age, daughter of E. A. Stumpf, a business man of this city, was severely beaten and only saved from being criminally assaulted by the timely appearance of Irvin Pool, who was attracted to the scene by her cries.

The perpetrator of the crime was Charles Gillespie, a negro 25 years of age, who is now under arrest, and will be given a hearing as soon as Miss Stumpf is able to appear before a special grand jury.

Frenzied Fight by Girl.

The crime occurred at 6:30 this morning, when Miss Stumpf was on her way to mass. The negro sprang at her, dealing her a blow with his fist, knocking her down. This he repeated when she arose, and he then endeavored to accomplish his purpose, wounding her in the face and neck with his teeth.

Miss Stumpf fought with the frenzy of despair. She finally succeeded in regaining her feet, and started to run. Her screams had attracted the attention of Pool, who was escorting a young lady telephone operator to her work, and when the negro saw Pool approaching, he turned and fled. Miss Stumpf fell at the feet of Pool and the young lady, who carried her to a nearby residence, from whence she was removed to her home.

Negro Is Arrested.

About two hours after the crime, Detectives Flournoy and Tiller discovered a negro at the corner of Beech and Main streets, about a mile from the scene of the crime, having his shoes polished. He answered the partial description, and upon being arrested and searched, was found to have a ring and bracelet in his possession which had been torn from Miss Stumpf.

When the crime became known, there was considerable excitement in that neighborhood of the city, which was soon dispelled by the prompt action of Judge Witte. The judge came in person to the police station, and emphatically announced that there would be a speedy trial of the negro, and that he would summon a special grand jury to indict him as soon as Miss Stumpf is allowed by her physicians to testify.

CHEMISTS OF THE WORLD.

They Will Meet in London for International Congress.

Washington, January 10.—Leading chemists from the principal countries of the world will assemble in London, England, from May 27 to June 2, next, to attend the seventh international congress of applied chemistry. The representation, it is expected, will be the largest in the history of the congress. The United States is sending about five hundred delegates.

Great preparations are being made, to the end that the American delegation shall play an important role in the deliberations of the congress.

This feature of the work is being looked after by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, and chairman of the American committee of the congress.

Labor Indorses Woman's Suffrage.

New York, January 10.—At a meeting today of the Central Federated Union, a deputation of women suffragists, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was heard. The union, after listening attentively to the cause, as propounded by Mrs. Catt and others, voted unanimously to give the women their endorsement.

RIVAL SENATORIAL CANDIDATES WHO FIGURE IN OREGON FIGHT



The whole country is watching the senatorial fight in Oregon. Interest centers in whether the state legislature will carry out the will of the majority of voters in indorsing Governer Chamberlain, a democrat, for the place, or reelect Senator Fulton, a republican. Chamberlain's friends say that when the matter was discussed with President Roosevelt not long ago he was unequivocally in favor of the will of the voters being carried out by the legislature. Mr. Taft is said to have been sounded on the subject by Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee, and declined to take any part in the controversy. The legislature meets on January 11. The Chamberlain forces are ready for a hot fight to force a majority of the members to keep the pledge to the voters.

CONGRESS IN A TEMPER, BUT ROOSEVELT LAUGHS

President Said to Be Enjoying the Rough House He Has Raised.

ROOSEVELT BELIEVES COUNTRY IS WITH HIM

Congress Is Counting Days Till the 4th of March, and Will Shout for Joy When Roosevelt Gets Out of White House.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, D. C., January 10.—(Special.)—The last seven weeks of President Roosevelt's administration promises to be exciting enough to satisfy even himself. Both houses of congress are in a state of continual indignation. One climax has followed another with lightning-like swiftness, and the gentlemen on the hill are indignating continually.

Despite the rebuke administered by the house, and the determination of the senate to investigate the secret service and its past performances, the president is reported to be in great good humor. He has made no reply to the resolution adopted overwhelmingly by the house, and the probability is he will not.

Congress Hates Roosevelt.

The president knows the people of the country are with him. Congress knows it, too, and feels its utter inability to change that condition. Hence congress is waiting with clenched teeth and muttered imprecations for the fourth of March. It is counting the days, and even reckoning the hours, until Theodore Roosevelt will again become a private citizen.

Congress has called the president a usurper, a bully and other equally harsh names. The president has paid his respects to congress in unequivocal language in private conversation. He has held up that body, individually and collectively, to public criticism in official papers. Therefore congress hates him.

But congress is big and unwieldy and

Continued on Page Two.

25 MEN KILLED IN MINE HORROR

Gas Explosion Occurs in the Famous Leiter Colliery.

SPARK FROM TROLLEY POLE

Caused the Explosion — Lone Survivor of the Horror Was an Italian Boy — Joseph Leiter Personally Conducted Work of Rescue.

Duquoin, Ill., January 10.—A disastrous gas explosion, in which twenty-five men lost their lives, occurred today in Joseph Leiters' famous colliery at Zeigler. A spark from a trolley pole of an electric motor, coming in contact with a pocket of gas, is assigned as the cause of the explosion.

Americans killed by the explosion include Foreman Willis Warner and Albert Kerr.

Eight bodies yet remain in the mine, but they will be recovered before morning, it is thought.

Joseph Leiter personally conducted the first relief party that descended into the mine to recover the bodies. The lone survivor of the explosion was an Italian youth, who escaped unharmed.

An expert, who had been experimenting with the gas in the mines at Zeigler, left on Wednesday, confident that he had placed the mine in safe condition to be operated.

The men entombed were engaged in clearing away the debris caused by the recent fires in the mine, and it was expected that operations would be resumed this week, after two months' suspension.

The bodies taken from the mine are badly burned, and identification is difficult. Twenty-six men entered the mine on the night shift, and the names of the victims are taken from the payroll.

The explosion was peculiar. No noise or shock was heard or felt at the opening of the shaft—only a puff of smoke.

The engineer noticed the smoke and, realizing that an accident had happened, summoned aid. The mine had recently been on fire, and the flames probably sealed and confined to workings which were not in the vicinity of the present explosion.

Mrs. Leiter is at Zeigler, and today she was at the mouth of the mine with her husband, aiding in quieting the widows and orphans who crowded about the mine. She furnished coffee and sandwiches to the men who were attempting to rescue the bodies. The day was bitter cold, but Mrs. Leiter was foremost in comforting the widows.

Coroner Dye, of Christopher, held an inquest after the victims had been brought from the mine, and adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. Leiter said tonight that after the bodies are described he would have work started toward the reopening of the workings. The mine was put in operation in 1903, and soon afterward labor troubles began. In April, 1905, an explosion in the mine killed 51 men.

Harmon Goes in Today.

Columbus, Ohio, January 10.—Governor Andrew L. Harris, republican, will give way at noon tomorrow as Ohio's executive, to Judson Harmon, democrat, of Cincinnati. It is expected that fully 100,000 visitors will witness the inauguration. There will be a parade in which 25,000 marchers will take part.

BROTHER-IN-LAW IS UNDER ARREST

Dan Garvin Held in Connection With Killing of W. L. Buck.

CAUGHT IN CHATTANOOGA

Deputy Sheriff Minor Starts After Prisoner and Will Return With Him This Morning — Relatives of Buck Responsible for the Arrest.

Dan Garvin, 25 years of age, formerly of 32 Rock street, charged by the relatives of William Lawrence Buck, 41 years of age, of 173 Curran street, Chastain town, with the killing of Buck shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday night, was arrested in Chattanooga yesterday shortly after noon. Deputy Sheriff Plenie Minor left last night on the 8:50 Western and Atlantic train for the prisoner, and will return with him early this morning. It is said Garvin will come with the officer without extradition papers, and that he will be lodged in the Fulton Tower.

Buck was returning from work at his coal and wood yard on Marietta street, and had come within sight of his home, where his wife was awaiting his return, when he was shot three times by some person, unknown to those who investigated. Four shots were fired, three of them taking effect. The bullets entered the right wrist, right breast and right side of the face. Buck was taken to his home, but died ten minutes later, without having regained consciousness.

County Officer Shockley appeared with bloodhounds, and a track was immediately struck, which led to the vicinity of the Atlanta Steel Works, a mile northeast of the scene of the killing. The trail was there lost.

Relatives Take Action.

The suspicion of Buck's relatives was aroused, and pointed to Garvin, a brother-in-law of Buck's wife, Mrs. Gerdine Buck. It is alleged that Garvin resided with his wife until about a year ago, and that at that time he went away and she came to live with her sister. Mrs. Garvin was cared for by Buck, and this is alleged to have caused the trouble. Garvin is said to have been seen in the city recently. While here he was employed as a laborer.

Early in the morning, Sheriff Mangum got into communication with Chief Moseley's men at Chattanooga, and the result was the detention of Garvin, who, it is thought, was met at the train.

At the coroner's inquest, the name of Dan Garvin was prominently mentioned in connection with the killing, but the jury thought the evidence insufficient to hold him, and returned a verdict that Buck came to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of a person or persons unknown.

The funeral services of William Buck will be conducted at the Hemphill Avenue Methodist church this morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will occur in Sardis cemetery.

Deputy Sheriff J. A. Dunagan, of 180 Emmett street, who lives a little over a block from the place where Buck was shot, and whose wife heard the shots, was put on the case by Sheriff Mangum. He went to the residence of Mrs. Henry Flournoy, at 25 Tifton street, a sister of Garvin's, and ascertained that Garvin was staying at the boarding house of Mrs. Higgins, at 1020 Main street, in Chattanooga.

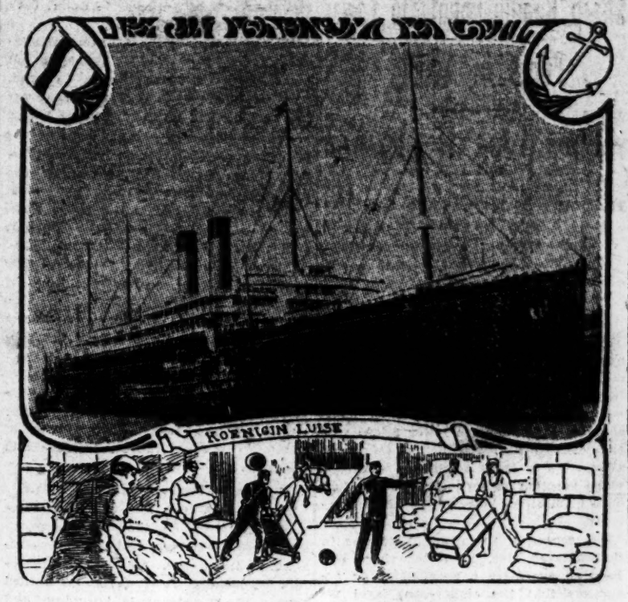
Stray Bullet Stuck in House.

He found out from Garvin's mother, Mrs. Jane Garvin, who resides with another of Garvin's sisters, Mrs. Will S. Harbin, at 32 Rock street, that Garvin had written and mailed his mother a short letter from Chattanooga on Thursday. In the letter he stated that he was arranging his affairs so as soon to be able to come to Atlanta. Buck's name was not mentioned, and there was no suggestion of trouble.

In order to find out the position of the

Continued on Page Two.

TREASURE SHIP BEARING FREE CARGO TO THE VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE



Relief supplies for the earthquake sufferers in Italy are being forwarded by nearly every steamer leaving New York. Several of the lines are transporting thess supplies free of charge. The ship which probably will take the largest cargo is the Koenigin Luise, of the North German Lloyd line, which sails from New York on January 16. This vessel will take merchandise that has been contributed through relief committees in various American cities, besides a large sum of money gathered in the same way. Many Italians whose relatives suffered by the earthquake will take passage on the Luise, taking with them funds and supplies for their stricken kinsmen.

CHARLES TAFT CAUSES BIG STIR AT PIEDMONT

"Mr. Ta-f-t, Mr. Ta-f-t, Mr. Ta-f-t," sang out a bell boy at the Piedmont hotel Sunday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, as he walked around the lobby, and instantly every newspaper in the room dropped and their readers began to look around, rubber, sit up and take notice. "Mr. Taft, Mr. Taft, Mr. Taft; telegram for Mr. Ta-ft; Mr. Ta-ft," and the bell boy continued on through the big dining-room, stopping diners and knives and forks dropped to the plates with a rattle. Out in the lobby there was a near riot with every one examining his neighbor, looking for the owner of the name that is known the world over.

Visions of the president-elect dropping into Atlanta on Sunday afternoon without a reception committee on hand; what to do for his entertainment during the four days intervening before the Taft banquet and kindred questions ran through the minds of the Atlantans who were in the hotel and who never took their eyes off the bell boy as he continued his way, calling out, loudly now, as his chest swelled with pride at the mention of the name, "Mr. Ta-f-t, Mr. Ta-f-t, Mr. Ta-f-t," and marched through the ladies' lobby.

Telegram Finds Owner.

"Telegram for Mr. Taf-t; Mr. Taft," he continued, as he stepped into the cafe.

A large man with two ladies were seated at a table which looked out over Peachtree street, which was thronged with walkers, held up his hand with, "Here, boy," and the bell boy, now almost breaking his back with pomposity, handed him the dispatch. It was addressed to "Charles P. Taft."

The brother of the president, with Mrs. Taft, Miss Louise Taft, his daughter, and maid, arrived in Atlanta Sunday afternoon over the Louisville and Nashville road from Cincinnati and went immediately to the Piedmont hotel. They registered for luncheon and were not assigned to rooms, except temporarily, for the purpose of leaving off their wraps and veils while in the cafe.

After luncheon they sat in the ladies' lobby and took a bird's-eye view of the city from that sunny parlor and left shortly after 3 o'clock in a cab for the union station, where they left for Augusta, where they are to visit the president-elect and family, wintering there.

May Come to Banquet.

It is more than probable that Mr. Taft will return to Atlanta with the president-elect and party on next Friday and attend the luncheon to be given by the Atlanta chamber of commerce. It is now certain that Frank H. Hitchcock, the chairman of the national republican committee, and John Hays Hammond, who was prominently spoken of as a vice presidential possibility, and a leading republican, will return, too, to this banquet.

After lunch Mr. Taft, who is one of the best known newspaper men in the country, the owner and publisher of The Cincinnati Times-Star of Cincinnati, in discussing his recent withdrawal from the race for the senate from Ohio, said: "I am en route to Augusta to see Brother Bill, taking my family, purely on a pleasure trip. There is no political significance attached to it at all. As the dispatches have previously indicated, my withdrawal from the race for the senate from Ohio was based purely on the ground of retaining harmony."

Further than this the man, whom many thought would win out, had he continued, and who withdrew in the interest of Theodore Burton, whom, it now seems certain will be elected, declined to discuss politics. He, too, wears the Taft smile and would be easily recognized as a member of this big family on account of his heighth and weight.

Taft Reaches Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., January 10.—Charles P. Taft, with his wife and daughter, Miss Louise, arrived here tonight and were met at the station by the president-elect and Mrs. Taft. They expect to remain here until the president-elect leaves for Panama. At that time the C. P. Taft family may go to Cuba, though their plans are said not to be matured.

Timothy L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff arrived from New York today, and are registered at the Bon Air hotel. Mr. Woodruff is here for an outing.

Mr. Taft attended the St. James Methodist church today, and went for an automobile ride in the afternoon.

TILLMAN TO USE HIS PITCHFORK ON ROOSEVELT

South Carolina Senator Will Make Reply to the President Today.

THERE'S MUCH CRITICISM OF ROOSEVELT'S ACTION

Senators Object to Manner in Which He Made Public the Charges Against Tillman—Roosevelt Refused to Withdraw Charges When Requested by Hale.

Washington, January 10.—No subject has been gossiped about recently at the capital with such fervor as President Roosevelt's disclosure of Senator Tillman's alleged connection with an Oregon land deal, but the colleagues of the South Carolinian are inclined to withhold judgment until he has had an opportunity to explain.

It is likely that when the doors of the senate open tomorrow there will be a crowd awaiting admittance sufficient to fill the galleries many times. The fact that the senator will read his explanation probably will rob it of some of the sharp and homely epigrams usual to his speeches, and the effort therefore may be somewhat of a disappointment to his audience.

Much Criticism of Roosevelt.

Many expressions of dissatisfaction are heard because of the manner in which the president made public the material gathered by the postoffice inspectors about Senator Tillman. It is pointed out by senators that the matter sent to Senator Hale was not in response to the latter's request to the heads of the executive departments for a statement of the operations of the secret service, as the investigation of Senator Tillman's alleged effort to obtain Oregon lands was wholly under the postoffice department and was prosecuted by the inspectors of that department.

One senate leader was heard to express the opinion that as the president has had in his possession for several months the information gathered about Senator Tillman, it was his duty to instigate a prosecution, if he believed the facts warranted action in the courts.

Roosevelt Wouldn't Suppress.

It was rumored at the capitol today that the president had told a friend, who repeated the remark, that an effort was made by Senators Hale and Aldrich to suppress the facts about Senator Tillman. Undoubtedly this impression was gained at the white house by a visit to the president by Mr. Hale, who suggested that the matter relating to Mr. Tillman should be withdrawn. It is said that the Maine senator did not base the request upon the ground that it was not properly a reply to the demand for information about the secret service, but because of the fact that Senator Tillman is in poor health and the charge was liable to rouse him to a pitch of excitement dangerous to his life.

President Roosevelt declined to withdraw the reference to Mr. Tillman and when Senator Hale would not make it public he decided to do so himself.

Tillman in Bad Health.

There is no question that the condition of Senator Tillman's health is serious. When he went to Europe last March he was in a highly nervous state. The trip resulted in a marked improvement, but for some time his friends have noticed that his nervousness was returning. Close friends of the democratic side of the senate cham-

10,000 PERSONS STRIVING TO WALK FOR TWO WEEKS IN STEPS OF THE CHRIST

Cleveland, Ohio, January 10.—The movement begun last Sunday by 1,800 young people of this city to live for two weeks as Jesus would, has assumed a scope far beyond the expectations of its promoters. Fully 10,000 volunteers have unofficially joined the movement by attempting the test, and pledging themselves to walk in His steps. Even city officers are taking an interest and are ruminating on what Jesus would do if He were a city officer.

Many interesting experiences have been related by those who have completed the first week's test. Some say they cannot carry the practice into business. Others say they can. The test also has brought out a host of critics, some praising, others condemning the idea. Church members are encouraging the trial and pleading for its continuance. The scoffers sarcastically say that the effort implies past hypocrisy.

Discussions are rife in homes, in churches, in clubs, and in newspapers as to what Jesus would do under all manner of circumstances, and what his attitude would be toward the common forms of amusement and human endeavor. Most of the arguments center about the theater, card playing, dancing and baseball, with supporters on either side.

The coming week will be the concluding period of the official test.

GIRL IS CHOKED BY TALL NEGRO

Remains in Unconscious State Almost an Hour.

As Miss Maggie Rice, of 20 Daniel street, stepped out on the back porch of her home early last night for a drink of water, she was seized by an unknown negro and choked into insensibility, in which state she remained for nearly an hour.

Miss Rice's loud screams, as she opened the door and saw the negro standing in the shadow, caused him to take to his heels soon after he had choked her. The neighbors were attracted by her cries for help, and found her in an unconscious condition when they arrived.

She regained her senses after many minutes had elapsed, and, beyond her bruised throat and the shock to her system, her injuries were slight.

Police Call Officers Bentley and Norris made an investigation, but could not find any clues. Miss Rice described the negro as being very tall and black, and remembers him as having a fine, high-pitched voice. She states that she could identify him if brought before her.

Louisville Banks Prosperous.

Louisville, Ky., January 10.—An unprecedented condition in banking circles of the nation is reported in Louisville by the Clearing House Association. Secretary Isham Bridges finds that during the first week in 1909 there was an increase over 1908 of an even million.

"WET" MEN MOVE BY THE CARLOAD

Over Four Cars of Chattanooga Antis Off to Nashville.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 10.—Over four carloads of anti-prohibitionists bearing a petition to the legislature protesting against the passage of a state-wide prohibition law, left here tonight for Nashville. The petition is signed by over 9,000 people, including every banker and practically all the larger manufacturers of the city.

Nearly two carloads of temperance people also left on the same train, and will present their side of the question to the committee on liquor traffic in Nashville Monday night. There will be 250 Chattanooga people there in the fight for and against the proposed prohibition law.

Memphis Moves on Nashville.

Memphis, Tenn., January 10.—A special train bearing about 150 business men, almost an equal number of opponents to and advocates of state-wide prohibition, left here tonight for Nashville to aid in the furtherance of their cause before the state legislature. Those who favor prohibition were appointed at a mass meeting held this afternoon, while those who opposed the proposed measure are a committee named at a joint meeting of the different commercial organizations of Memphis held Friday.

CHURCH FALLS ON WORSHIPERS

Ancient Swiss Sanctuary Collapses During Divine Services.

Berne, Switzerland, January 10.—During divine service today an ancient church near Sion suddenly collapsed, burying the worshipers in the ruins. Practically all the members of the congregation were killed or injured.

A wild panic followed, those who escaped rushing through the fields, shouting that an earthquake had overtaken the village. Other villagers joined in the outcry, and were with difficulty calmed.

After an hour's exertions the fire company of the place extricated forty corpses, but it is believed that there are still a number under the timbers. Sixty persons were badly injured.

The collapse of the church was caused by the time-worn pillars in the underground crypt giving way.

SHE LEAPED INTO CISTERN.

Despondent Because of Ill Health, Woman Drowns Self.

Anniston, Ala., January 10.—Having despaired of regaining her health, Mrs. W. W. Hallman yesterday ended her many years of suffering by jumping into a cistern in her yard at Renfroe, Ala., where she was drowned before help could be summoned.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 10.—Forecast:

Georgia — Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, colder Tuesday, and in northwest portion Monday; variable winds, shifting to fresh north Monday night.

Virginia—Rain Monday, with colder in west portions; Tuesday partly cloudy and much colder; fresh south, shifting to northwest winds.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, much colder Tuesday, and in extreme west portion Monday; moderate south, shifting to northwest winds Tuesday.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, colder Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

East Florida—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, colder Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

West Florida—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, much colder Monday night and Tuesday; variable winds, shifting to fresh north.

Alabama—Partly cloudy and much colder Monday and Tuesday; cold wave in northwest portion; variable winds, shifting to fresh northwest.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Partly cloudy, with a cold wave Monday and Tuesday; fresh to strong north winds.

Eastern Texas—Threatening weather Monday and Tuesday, much colder with a cold wave in east and central portions; fresh to strong north winds.

West Texas—Threatening Monday and Tuesday, with possibly snow flurries in east portion, colder Tuesday.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy and colder Monday, cold wave in east and south portions; Tuesday generally fair and continued cold.

Kentucky and Tennessee — Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with probably snow in mountain districts; cold wave.

ber admit their anxiety over the effect the president's charges may have upon Mr. Tillman.

Some of the senators who have examined all of the evidence produced by the president and the postoffice inspectors say that if the facts are as represented, the offense was one of impropriety and indiscretion, but that no criminality is involved. It was said that Mr. Tillman might have introduced his resolution calling upon the department of justice to begin proceedings to compel the sale of the Oregon land at $2.50 an acre, in accordance with the original grant, and at the same time apply for some of the land without making himself the target for severe criticism.

Tillman's Application for Land.

The feature of the disclosure most deplored by the colleagues of Senator Tillman is the appearance of an effort to hide the fact that he was an applicant for nine quarter sections under the terms of the original grant. In his statement in February last, the senator said that he had not bought any western land, nor had he "undertaken" to buy any.

The evidence submitted by the president shows that prior to the statement Mr. Tillman had make application for nine quarter sections. Defending himself against the appearance of having made a misleading statement, Senator Tillman told his friends today that he should have said on the floor that he had not "contracted" to buy any land, and that the whole case against him had been built upon the interpretation placed upon the word "undertaken."

ROOSEVELT WILL BE PROBED ABOUT THE STEEL TRUST DEAL

Washington, January 10.—When the senate committee on the judiciary meets tomorrow, it is expected that a subcommittee will be appointed to consider the Culberson resolution, directing an inquiry into President Roosevelt's authority to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Culberson, called upon Attorney General Bonaparte for an explanation of the acquisition of the Tennessee concern by the steel company, and members of the senate are not satisfied with President Roosevelt's refusal to permit an answer to come from the department of justice.

In the event it is found by the committee that the absorption was in violation of the Sherman act and the report of the committee is adopted, it is likely that a resolution will be introduced calling upon the attorney general to bring an acton aganst the steel corporaton.

The fact that the president has assumed entire responsibility for the apparent approval of the deal by the attorney general, will undoubtedly tend to widen the breach between the administration and congress, if a radical step is taken.

CONGRESS WANTS THE FACTS ABOUT THE SECRET SERVICE

Washington, January 10.—Representative Tawney, Minnesota, said today that the resolution, introduced in the house yesterday, provided for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the inspection methods of the government, does not contemplate, as has been stated, an inquiry concerning the operation of the secret service.

His desire is to arrive at the facts concerning the appointment of special agents and inspectors, aside from the secret service bureau, and he has been engaged in this inquiry for several years. He points out the fact that while in 1896 only 166 of sucn employees were carried on the roll, at a cost of $1,300,000, by 1907, the number had grown to 3,000, and the expense to the government to $9,000,000.

Senator Smith Stands by Tillman.

Columbia, S. C., January 10.—In an address before the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, Senator-Elect E. D. Smith criticized President Roosevelt's action in the Tillman "land grab" sensation. Mr. Smith referred especially to the placing of sleuths upon the track of the South Carolina senator.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

BROTHER-IN-LAW UNDER ARREST

Continued from Page One.

man who did the shooting, Deputy Dunagan went in the probable direction of the bullets, as if they had been fired from behind the big pine tree near which Buck fell. He found a 41-caliber bullet stuck snugly in the weatherboarding of the residence of Scott Dickey, 161 Curran street, just beneath the shingles and on the left-hand side of the house. The bullet was battered into a mass of mere lead. The deputy is of the opinion that this was the first shot fired and the only one that failed to strike Buck. The bullet was dug out of its resting place and will be kept as a clue.

Footprints Found by Deputy.

Dunagan learned that Mrs. Lon Echols, who lives on Hampton street, just a short distance below the scene of the killing and near which place the bloodhounds struck a fresh trail, had heard the shots and on peering out into the night saw a man dash across the street and disappear. The light of the moon enabled Mrs. Echols to ascertain that the man was of low stature, which partial description is said to fit Garvin. The dogs followed the trail where she indicated.

Dunagan found footprints in the soft earth, made by a man wearing a small shoe, something like a No. 6. These the deputy covered up and will use later for identification.

Dunagan says he thinks the second shot fired struck Buck in the right shoulder, as the latter stooped to put his basket down and prepared to defend himself by raising his stick, which he invariably carried. He believes the shot which struck Buck in the face and which came out the back of the head, was fired next and as the assailant advanced within arm's length of Buck. The powder from this discharge was blown into the right cheek and the right side of the nose. This wound was probably sufficient to have caused death.

At the inquest it developed that the bloodhounds put on the trail followed it to the railroad tracks near the Atlanta Steel Company, where the trail was lost. The belief was expressed that the assailant of Buck had swung a northbound freight due to have passed at that time.

OBJECT LESSON TO SPECULATORS

Sharp Readjustment to Lower Prices in Stocks.

WASHINGTON IS FEARED

There Are Rumors That Administration May Resume Its Anti-Corporation Crusade — The Break in Prices Forced Large Selling.

New York, January 10.—Speculative operators in the stock market had administered to them last week an object lesson of too confident assumption of events not yet definitely decided. The sharp readjustment to lower prices was the consequence, the action being so abrupt as to leave room for some upward reaction before the week had closed, followed, however, by another relapse.

The center of the disturbance was in Consolidated Gas, in which there had been so excessive a speculation on assurance that the eighty-cent legal restriction of the price of gas would be declared invalid, that a heavy realizing movement might have been expected to follow even a favorable outcome of the litigation contesting the law. Instead of that, the supreme court gave its sanction to the law on Monday, and the company found itself obligated to reduce its charge for gas from one dollar to eighty cents per thousand feet, and to refund some $6,000,000 of overcharges since the law was enacted.

Drop of Over Forty Points.

The shares of the company sold on Monday at 165 1-4, plunged to 123, and then rallied. The whole market was upset by the sympathetic effect of this break. Other important pending cases for which a favorable outcome have been similarly predicted have been motives for extensive speculation. The suit to test the commodities clause of the Hepburn law is a notable example.

Disappointment of speculative assumptions was read also in the election of W. C. Brown to the presidency of the New York Central, and in the non-appearance of E. H. Harriman in the directorate of that company, according to predictions current amongst stock operators.

Another favorite line for speculative inference for several months has been the assumed subsidence of government pursuit of corporations. The Consolidated Gas decision by the supreme court helped to revive some apprehension on that account. Another factor was the beginning of oral testimony in the government suit to annul the Harriman railroad merger. The continuance of testimony in the Standard Oil suit awakened the recollection of the prosecution of that corportion. The denial of the government's appeal to reopen the $29,000,000 fine on that corporation was a temporary offset, but the prompt action of the attorney general in seeking a retrial of the case in the lower court nullified this offsetting influence.

Washington Creates Uneasiness.

The senate's demand for details of the permission accorded the United States Steel Corporation to purchase the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and reports that secret agents of the government were again investigating meat packing industries, helped to feed the uneasiness that the consideration of the subject engendered.

The period following the new year has been looked forward to for a long time as one of expected revival of widespread public demand for stocks. The break in prices forced large selling. The rapid easing of money rates with the new year, which is greater than was expected, did not have the expected effect in exciting demand for stocks. In the success of new offerings of securities, however, the effect has been marked. The rate of the reflux of currency into bank reserves is so large that a smaller demand for active business purposes is argued. Leading iron and steel trade authorities testified to the slow demand for finished lines of steel. The renewed accumulation of idle freight cars also gives disappointing evidence of the check to the movement of general merchandise freight.

JAIL STORMED; NEGRO LYNCHED

Assault on 14-Year-Old White Girl Brings Death Penalty.

Poplarville, Miss., January 10.—At 11 o'clock tonight a mob stormed the jail at this place and lynched Pink Willis, a negro, yesterday evening attempted an assault on the 14-year-old daughter of former Sheriff J. A. Moore.

The body was afterward shot full of holes by the infuriated mob of 100 men.

At midnight, all is quiet, and the mob has dispersed.

The New York Press figures that the payroll of the New York Giants next season will total $75,000, not including Manager McGraw's $10,000.

JUDGE BEST
will be in Atlanta soon.

INSANE PEOPLE HELPED BY DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Cleveland, Ohio, January 10.—In trying to prove his theory that original instincts, as well as many nervous disorders, and even insanity, are caused, in numerous instances by defective teeth. Dr. Henry Upson, a Cleveland neurologist, has already produced marked beneficial effects on patients at the Newberg insane asylum, it is said, by simple dental operations.

CONGRESS IN A TEMPER, BUT ROOSEVELT LAUGHS

Continued from Page One.

congressmen are not of one mind when it comes to talking back to the president. Therefore, he laughs in his sleeve, and members of congress feel that they are being made ridiculous.

The president sends in recommendations and suggestions for legislation almost too fast for congress to read, much less act upon. Therefore, congress has to bear the burden of being balky, of neglecting the public interest, of frittering away its time. The impression is growing that it is too big, too unwieldy for effective legislative work.

The result is, when anything is done, the president gets the credit. When it is not done, congress gets the blame.

Probably no president in the history of the country has ever gone out of office more cordially despised by the legislative branch of the government and more intensely admired by the people. At the end of Grover Cleveland's second term, he was anathematized by the house, but there was not the compensation of an almost universal popular allegiance. The same thing is true of the feud between Andrew Johnson and congress.

Congress Feels Itself Impotent.

Though it would like to strike some particularly vicious blow at the president before his term ends, congress realizes its impotence. Members are therefore gnashing their teeth in baffled rage. The president is laughing, and the solons have an idea the country is laughing with him. The aspersions cast upon the lawmakers in the secret service controversy appeared very real and very serious to them, but the country—knowing the lay of the land, the existing feeling—saw the humorous side.

In private conversation there has even been talk of impeaching the president. In declaring his willingness to vote for impeachment a member of the house hastily explained: "I do not mean in connection with this secret service matter. Such action might be misunderstood."

Declaring that nothing worth while will be accomplished at this session and that congress is "notoriously and intentionally" ignoring the recommendations of the president, The Washington Times of Saturday said editorially:

"The truth is that the country—the thinking and serious part of the country—is tired of the feud. Congress can gain nothing by it. Public opinion, rightly or wrongly, blind or seeing, sane or senseless, is with the president. Congress has lost in the respect and consideration of the public as the executive has gained. Congress is putting in its time finding fault with an executive who, whatever else may be said of him, is not subject to the criticism of incompetence to perform. He can do things. He can get results, and he does it. It is a poor reply which congress makes to the country's criticism of its own inaction, when it turns about and attacks the president for doing too many things and interfering with its peace and quiet."

The members of congress, in their secret hearts, feel that this is the view held very generally, and it does not improve their tempers or make them feel more lenient toward the chief executive.

Precedents for Action.

One of the most interesting speeches delivered in the house last week, when the report of the Perkins committee, to censure the president, was under consideration, was that of Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts. In replying to Mr. Bennett, of New York, he said:

"The gentleman from New York has referred to President Jackson and President Tyler. I have, fortunately, at hand the expressions of their views on this subject, and I think they will clearly demonstrate, because their contests with congress were much more violent than anything we are likely to see in our day and generation, the impropriety of the use of language which imputes a wrong motive to either the executive or the legislative branch of the service.

"In 1834 President Jackson sent the names of four directors of the United States bank to the senate for confirmation. The senate failed to confirm them. The president later sent their names back to the senate with a protest against its action and a statement why his nominations should be confirmed, using this language:

I disclaim all pretention of right on the part of the president officially to inquire into or call in question the reasons of the senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the president is not responsible to them for the reasons which induce him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects each is independent of the other, and both responsible to their respective constituents.

"Now, if there ever was a case where the president might call into question the action of the senate in not agreeing with his recommendation, it is in that particular case, where the functions of the executive and the senate are in some degree the same, the action of one having to be taken in order to confirm the action of the other.

The Case of Tyler.

"In the summer of 1842, President Tyler vetoed a revenue bill, and when his veto was returned to the congress, instead of being acted on promptly by the house of representatives, it was referred to a special committee, and August 30 of that year he sent a message of protest against the manner of procedure which the house had adopted, asking that this protest be entered on the journal of the house, which request, however, was refused. In the protest referred to, President Tyler used the following language:

I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the government to another as to have intentionally employed in my official intercourse with the house any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the house of representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to the house, but to the country, the most profound apology.

"To show precedents for resenting the action of the president in purely legislative matters and the passing of resolution of condemnation, I call attention to the records of the senate of March 28, 1834, and of the house in 1842, and also the reply of President Jackson to the resolution passed by the senate.

"The chairman of the committee which framed the resolution resenting the action of President Tyler in sending a protest to the house in 1842 was John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, then serving in the house after he had served a term as president of the United States.

Andrew Jackson's Course.

"No one, whether friend or foe, will question Andrew Jackson's strength of character, his having positive opinions and an ever readiness to advocate them, and yet he, in the heat of a controversy which has become famous, wished to, and did, preserve, as far as he was able, suitable relations between the departments of the government; for, in the controversy which has been referred to, which had to do with the disposition of public revenues, in reply to the following resolution passed by the senate on the 28th of March, 1834—

Resolved, That the president in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both—

"President Jackson, on April 25 of the same year, sent a protest to the senate, going into the subject of controversy at great length, and requested that the protest be entered on the journal of the senate. In this protest he expressed the following views:

It can seldom be necessary for any department of the government, when assailed in conversation or debate, or by the strictures of the press or of popular assemblies, to step out of its ordinary path for the purpose of vindicating its conduct or of pointing out any irregularity or injustice in the manner of the attack; but when the chief executive magistrate is, by one of the most important branches of the government, in its official capacity, in a public manner, and by its recorded sentence, but without precedent, competent authority, or just cause, declared guilty of a breach of the laws and constitution, it is due to his station, to the public opinion, and to a proper self-respect, that the officer thus denounced should promptly expose the wrong which has been done.

"In the same protest he uses the following language:

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from an approbation and allowance by the people, and the practice by the senate of the unconstitutional power of arraigning and censuring the official conduct of the executive in the manner recently pursued. Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the government, to disturb the harmonious action of its different departments, and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to insure its stability and usefulness.

When Tyler Was Condemned.

"In 1841 the house adopted certain resolutions, condemning the course of President Tyler in a controversy relating to the revenues, and having received from the president a protest against the right of the house to censure his public course, the house, after a long and elaborate discussion of the whole matter, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while the house is, and ever will be, ready to receive from the president all such messages and communications as the constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the house, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the house to enter such protest on its journal.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of this house, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

Resolved, That the president of the United States has no right to send a protest to the house against any of its proceedings.

"December 9, 1868, President Johnson, in a special message, or in his annual message, advocated what amounted to repudiation, and during the debate which took place after the message was received, the chairman of the committee on ways and means of that congress used this language:

I look upon that portion of the message as the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition, to repudiate the debt of the country, that I have ever yet heard impudently avowed from any quarter.

Message Put on Table.

"The result of the action of the house was, on motion of Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, the laying of the message on the table and ordering it printed. I simply allude to this to show that there has been one precedent on which to base the action of the special committee in recommending the resolution which it has reported. After a careful inquiry into the records of congress, I fail to find any other precedent, and even in this case it will be noticed that no reference was made to the action of the house or to impugn the motives of the members of the house.

"Mr. Speaker, for one, I want to say that, in my judgment, if this house took any other action than that which is proposed in the report of the special committee, it would not only convict itself of a lack of proper self-respect, but it would indicate a degree of supineness which would make it contemptible in the eyes of the people of this country."

FORECAST OF THE NEWS OF THE COMING WEEK

A mid-winter golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., beginning Monday, and the Abe Attell-Freddie Weeks fight for the featherweight championship at Goldfield, Nev., on Thursday, are among the important sporting features of the week.

The Western Golf Association meets in Chicago next Saturday. There was talk that this association might secede from the United States Golf Association, but certain concessions made by the latter, at its meeting on January 8, have, it is believed, settled whatever cause there was for friction.

While the president and the congress are thus engaged in settling their differences in affairs of state, the president-elect will break his period of restful recreation in Georgia long enough to make a speech to the Augusta Bar Association on Monday night, and another on Friday night to the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor on Monday, at Washington, will develop news of much interest to the labor world. A discussion will be had on the recent sentences imposed upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and some specific policy formulated with regard to this and possible subsequent court decisions in contempt cases.

On Wednesday the Cuban congress will meet in Havana to pass on the credentials of senators and representatives. It is a necessary step in the movement to turn the government of the Island over to the Cubans themselves. On January 20 the congress will reassemble to proclaim the election of a president and vice president, and eight days later it will enter upon a continuous session, with the inauguration of President Gomez.

The national capital is the news field whereon interest will center during the week. The extreme sensitiveness of the existing relations between the chief executive and the congress and the likelihood of further occurrences tending to accentuate the situation will focus wide attention upon the sessions of both house and senate. Senator Tillman's speech on Monday, making reply to the charges brought against him in the president's latest special message, is not expected to go far in the direction of clearing the official atmosphere of the capitol. On the contrary, the speech of the South Carolina senator is more likely to widen still further the breach between the chief executive and legislative branch of the government.

Congress will have a busy week. If opportunity offers, either Monday or Tuesday, Senator Carter will call up the postal savings bank bill, and, either then or the day following, will attempt to have the senate fix a day for voting upon it. In this effort he will not be immediately successful. There is sharp opposition to the bill in the senate.

In the house, Monday will be given to the consideration of miscellaneous legislation for the District of Columbia, and on Tuesday consideration of the bill making appropriations for the conduct of the government of the district will be resumed. It is hoped to have the general pension appropriation in the house by the time the district bill is disposed of.

ORDER COMING OUT OF CHAOS

Conditions Greatly Improved in Wrecked Italian Provinces.

SEISMIC SHOCKS CONTINUE

But the Survivors Have Grown Accustomed to Jars and Are No Longer Terrified — American Relief Ships Have Arrived.

WHINING OF PET DOG SAVED INJURED MASTER.

Messina, January 10.—Several days ago it was thought that all buried under the masses of wreckage must have perished, but several persons, taken out on Saturday, were found to be in extraordinarily good condition. A party of sharpshooters rescued an old man. Their attention was called to the place where he was lying by the whining of a little dog. They succeeded in removing a great quanity of debris, and there they came upon the dog's master, alive, but unconscious. They carried the sufferer to the hospital, and the officer in command of the party took the dog.

Messina, January 10.—Balmy weather has prevailed for the past two or three days at this place, and it is a great blessing, making it possible for the troops and survivors of the earthquake to live more or less comfortably in the open. Occasionally there are earth shocks, but the people have become accustomed to them. Two severe shocks on Friday brought down many broken walls in Messina.

General Mazza, who is in supreme command, has adopted stringent measures in order to protect the people and the people's property. In addition to establishing a police service around the city, he has issued orders that any person found excavating without a permit will be shot.

Order Being Posted.

General Mazza's command extends to both sides of the straits. In an interview he said that some semblance of order was at last being reestablished. The work is now systematized, and the situation, he believes, is well in hand.

"The question of the ultimate rebuilding of Messina," he said, "belongs to the political authorities; it does not concern me. My principal energies will be concentrated with those of the authorities at Reggio in getting out the remainder of the wounded, burying the dead, and disinfecting the ruins in order to prevent the spread of sickness."

General Mazza explained that the prevention of looting entailed the most rigorous measures.

Many Thieves at Work.

He declared that under the guise of rescuers, many thieves were going about the city committing robbery on every hand. He was not able to check this during the first wild confusion, but had succeeded better in the last few days, because of the issuance of a proclamation offering to shoot down all pillagers.

General Mazza stated further, during the course of the interview, which he gave just prior to leaving for Reggio, that the efforts of the authorities to clear Messina of refugees and peasants who were swarming in from the interior, did not mean that the city was to be completely evacuated or isolated, unless sickness compelled this.

For a time no permits were issued for the right to excavate for property, but today this suspension was removed, and three hundred permits were issued, but under the strictest safeguards. Owners are required to describe the property they expect to find, and all valuables not thus described are held by the authorities until ownership is proved.

Sanitary conditions have been greatly improved, and it is now believed that there is little danger of the spread of disease, disinfectants having been used abundantly.

American Relief Ship.

The American relief ship Bayern, flying the Red Cross flag, arrived here at sundown on Friday. A small amount of clothing was sent to the American consulate, and the remainder of the stores are being distributed to the various ports along the south coast. One of the relief party of the Bayern, Nelson Gay, of Boston, was injured by having a rib fractured during the voyage to this port.

Ambassador Griscom remained on the Bayern until Saturday, when he returned to Naples for the purpose of presenting Rear Admiral Sperry to the king.

The United States supply ship Culgoa, which arrived here from Port Said on Friday, carried 130 tons of provisions, including 6,000 pounds of coffee, a big supply of macaroni, cereals, bread, dried fruits, meats and enormous quantities of fresh vegetables. The vessel was well stocked with blankets, caps, underclothes, trousers, jumpers, overcoats, shoes, jackets and other wearing apparel. After a conference between Commander Patten, of the Culgoa; Commander Logan, of the Scorpion; Major Landis, military attache, and the Italian admiral, the stores of the Culgoa were sent ashore and were distributed from this point.

Many of the women refugees have been set to work making garments, even those who are suffering from injuries helping in the work.

Americans Who Are Safe.

Rome, January 10.—United States Consul Bishop, at Palermo, has telegraphed the American embassy here giving the following list of Americans as being safe there:

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Frazer, Miss Grant, Winfield Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox and Dr. Wilcox, Samuel Estoques and wife, Mrs. Daghton and children, Mrs. Higgins and F. E. Whiggings and son, Mrs. Cameron and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Goodwin, Mrs. Nimisk and son, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henderson, Mr. and Miss DeGuerine, Mr. and Mrs. Krogersal A. Clinton, I. N. Hemingway, R. W. Gibbert, Charles Hapgood and wife, Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mrs. T. E. Cahore, Miss Beut, Miss Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Miss Parks, Mrs. A. E. Jordan, the Misses Eppes, Mrs. Hunt and daughters, and Miss Breek.

Relief Measures Criticised.

Rome, January 10.—The special meeting of the chamber of deputies, which was called for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures of relief for the devastated provinces of southern Italy, was marked by eloquent expressions of sympathy and grief at the terrible disaster. The government measures for the relief of the sufferers, which were entrusted to a parliamentary committee, were finally adopted by a vote of 406 to 5. The dissenting votes were greeted with howls and hisses, while prolonged applause followed the announcement of the result.

Some of the members of the chamber, particularly those who participated in the rescue work, criticised the relief organization, especially the decision of the government to entrust it to the military authorities.

Deputy Felice, whose brother was killed at Messina, shouted during the course of a speech:

"If I had been in charge, we would have saved half of Messina."

What's your idea of the Victor?

You don't need to guess what the *Victor* is—you can actually *know*.

You can easily satisfy yourself that it is a perfect musical instrument—and it won't cost you a cent.

Any *Victor* dealer will gladly play grand opera, popular songs, band music and anything else you want to hear.

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We filled all our December record orders 98 per cent. average.

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ELYEA-AUSTELL CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

EVERY ONE WHO IS INTERESTED in the Gray street bridge matter are asked to be on hand at a meeting that will be held tonight at Judge Puckett's court room at 8 o'clock. This matter has been up for some time, and H. M. Beutell, at whose instance this meeting is called, is anxious to have the matter closed up tonight.

CAMP WALKER, UNITED CONFEDERATE Veterans, will hold an important meeting at their headquarters tonight at 7:30 o'clock. After the transaction of the business, the members of the camp will have a hot oyster supper and smoker. Commander J. Sid Holland has issued an order requesting all members to be present.

THE SERVICES AT THE WESLEY Memorial church yesterday, Rev. Frank Siler, pastor, were as usual of the highest interest, the congregations filling the large Gate City Guards' Armory, on Houston street, at both the morning and evening services. There were ten additions to the church during the day. At the evening service, Dr. Siler preached on the "Great Indictment." An enthusiastic meeting of the men was held at 3:30 in the afternoon to discuss aggressive evangelistic work. At the Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p. m., a mission study class of 25 members was formed.

WHILE J. H. BRICE, OF 145 Walton street, was sleeping soundly in his bed early yesterday morning, a thief entered the room through a side window and stole his trousers, and $48 in greenbacks. The trousers were afterwards found below the window through which the thief had climbed. The pockets had been emptied of everything valuable. Mr. Brice reported his loss to the police, but so far no clue has been obtained as to the identity of the thief.

Coal—Keiley Coal—that good Coal. Either phone, 3585. Keiley Fuel Company.

Chile Entertaining Americans.

Talcahuano, Chile, January 10.—The officers of the United States Pacific fleet are still being royally entertained here at private receptions and tennis parties and with banquets aboard the Chilean war vessels. The Americans are reciprocating by giving dinners on their ships. A picnic was given the visitors on Quiriquina island today under the auspices of the Chilean naval officers. Numerous ladies attended the function.

MORTUARY

E. D. L. Mobley.

The funeral services of E. D. L. Mobley, aged 73 years, who died of pneumonia Saturday night at the residence, 46 Culberson street, will be conducted at the latter place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will occur in Westview cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: E. V. Carter, E. C. Merry, J. M. McEachern, Forrest Adair, E. C. Lester and John Quillian. Rev. Fletcher Walton, pastor of Park Street Methodist church, will officiate. The deceased was a confederate veteran, and was well a known-Known citizen of Atlanta.

Captain R. M. Clayton, commander of Atlanta Camp 159, Confederate Veterans, through W. H. Harrison, adjutant, has issued a notice to all members, requesting that they attend the funeral in a body, and has appointed the following veterans to act as special escort: John W. Woodruff, William Holcomb, John Tyler Cooper, Thomas McCarley, Benjamin B. Crew, George J. Dallas, John W. Nelms, C. F. D'Alvigny, A. J. Haygood, C. W. Motes, Samuel B. Scott and W. H. Phelps.

Mrs. Nellie M. Walker.

Mrs. Nellie M. Walker, aged 32 years, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at her residence, 22 Tennessee avenue. She is survived by her husband, R. G. Walker, and her mother, Mrs. T. C. Callahan. The funeral will be held at the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Oakland cemetery.

Mrs. Sadie Murrell.

Mrs. Sadie Murrell, of 28 Bradley street, died at midnight Saturday night. She was aged 53 years, and is survived by four children, two sons, Mr. L. and L. H. Murrell, and two daughters, Mrs. Minnie Newport and Mrs. Lillie Horton. The funeral will be held at the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will take place in New Hope cemetery.

Mrs. W. P. Lovejoy, Cartersville, Ga.

Cartersville, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. W. P. Lovejoy, who died suddenly Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, will take place Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Sam Jones Memorial church. Mrs. Lovejoy was one of the most prominent women of this city in church, club and social circles, and her death is generally deplored.

Daughter of George McConnell.

Fairburn, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The funeral of Georgia Lou McConnell, the 5-year-old daughter of Councilman George McConnell, was held at the family burial ground in the Fairburn cemetery Sunday morning. Her death was caused by membranous croup.

Mrs. Lizzie Thompson.

Shady Dale, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lizzie Kelly Thompson, 32 years old, wife of Lewis Thompson, died last night at 9 o'clock at her home here. She is survived by her father, one sister, husband and no children. She was a member of the Methodist church. The funeral services were conducted at the residence today by Rev. Cantrell. Interment was at the cemetery at this place.

Mrs. Hill, Jefferson, Ga.

Jefferson, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hill, mother of Professor A. S. Hill, principal of Martin institute, passed away at 7 o'clock last night. Funeral will be held at Croton, Ohio. The local lodge of Knights of Pythias will send a member to the services.

F. F. James, Roberts Station, Ga.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—F. F. James, a prominent farmer of Jones county, living at Roberts station, died this morning at the age of 66 years. He had been ill only a short time. He was a pioneer citizen of the community, and had many friends throughout the community. He is survived by a wife, two daughters, five brothers and one sister. The funeral will occur at the home tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Maria G. Hitchcock.

Mrs. Maria G. Hitchcock, 61 years of age, died at her residence, 14 Pearce avenue, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted this morning at 10 o'clock at the residence. Interment will occur in Westview cemetery. The deceased is survived by her husband, F. W. Hitchcock, and her son, W. A. Hitchcock.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day. Grip in 2 Days. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

PEACE IS MOTTO OF NEW TURKEY

And Along With Peace Goes Work and Progress.

SULTAN GREATLY PLEASED

At the Triumph of Democratic Element, According to the New Ambassador to United States. Religious Differences Are Swept Away.

Washington, D. C., January 10.—"Work, peace and progress." That is the motto of the new Turkey, according to the message that Huzzein Kiazim Bey, first Turkish ambassador to the United States, and first envoy of a constitutional Ottoman empire to this country, brings to America.

Enthusiastic over the changes which have given his country a constitutional form of government within the last year, the new ambassador, who arrived in Washington yesterday, will endeavor to convince America that his nation has entered into a new era that will be permanent and make of his land one of the most prosperous on the face of the earth.

Short, Thick-Set Man.

A short, thick-set man of fifty, he is distinguished by his energetic manner.

His pointed black beard gives his open countenance an impression of determination, emphasized when he talks by frequent gestures. He cannot speak English, except to say that he "must set to work to learn your language," or to assure his caller that he is "pleased to find myself in your land of energy and accomplishments," and to be the first ambassador of his country to it. His dress is that of a well-groomed business man of this country, and, as such, his appearance contrasts remarkably with the Oriental costumes in which former representatives of the sultan of Turkey were usually attired when they appeared in public.

"The people in Turkey were so ready for a constitutional form of government, that the ease with which they procured it has probably astonished the world," stated Kiazim Bey to a representative of the Associated Press today, through an interpreter.

Religious Differences Gone.

"So it is that the political religion differences between Greek and Bulgarian, Armenian and Jew, Christian and Mohammedan were swept away, and we have today a united, happy nation, looking forward toward the end of accomplishing peace and prosperity," he continued.

He predicted that the harmony which has existed among the various classes in Turkey, since the granting of the constitution and the opening of parliament, would be permanent. "For I find in the constitution what they have been fighting and contending for."

He instructed the interpreter to say that there was no contest of parties in Turkey today, and that there was only one party, "and that one is the Turk," interjected the ambassador.

Those who anticipated that the remarkable changes in government would not be lasting, he said, erred because they did not fathom the depths of affairs. With a bad administration on the surface, there was evidence of the trouble, he admitted. "But the nation was healthy," he added. "The unanimous consent by which the constitutional government was adopted, and the dignity with which the change was effected, showed this."

Sultan Is Happy.

One of the happiest persons in the whole empire today is his imperial majesty, Abdul Hamid Kahn II, according to the ambassador. Surrounded by a clique that kept barriers between Abdul Hamid and his people, his reign has been one of dread and misgivings.

"Now things have changed," said Kiasim Bey. "Why, the sultan, himself"—and here the ambassador emphasized the interpreter's words by bringing his fist down upon his chair—"crossed the whole city in view of his people to open parliament. And to show that it was his desire that no misunderstanding might arise between himself and his people, he not only invited the whole membership of parliament, consisting of about 300, to the palace to dine, but also mingled with his guests in a democratic and unusual manner."

Development Predicted.

He added that there was now a constant interchange of views between the throne and the people.

One outcome of the changes in government, the ambassador believes, will be a rapid development of his country, which he declares to be rich beyond the conception of the outside world.

The new ambassador is an experienced diplomat, having been for thirteen years minister to Roumania. He has been in the Turkish diplomatic service for twenty years.

Negress First Offender.

Montgomery, Ala., January 10.—(Special.)—A poor, lone negro woman, by name of Lula Harris, is the first to get on the police docket of Montgomery for violation of the new prohibition laws. She has a little store. Two men are said to have asked for beer and whisky, and to have been served with it; bear at 25 cents a bottle and whisky at 50 cents a half pint. She enjoys the distinction of being the first to fall under the ban of the recorder, and it is thought that an effort will be made to have her case made an example.

Brain and Nerve Cells require right food to replace natural waste—

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

RACE PROBLEM STOPPED SALOON

Mass Meeting of Anti-Saloon League Held in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., January 10.—Nearly two thousand men and women crowded into the Mobile theater this afternoon at the first public meeting called by the Anti-Saloon League of the state. Many were turned away. James Bowron, of Birmingham, was the principal speaker. He pleaded against the open saloon more than for strict prohibition. Rev. Brooks Lawrence made a short address.

Mr. Bowron said that prohibition in the south is intertwined with the race problem, and that the open saloon must be abolished in order to minimize the negro problem.

Clarke's Pure Rye is known throughout the civilized world to be pure and palatable. Bottled in bond. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

CASTRO HATED BY VENEZUELA

Deposed President Considered Hostile to Interests of Country.

Paris, January 10.—Jose de J. Paul, the special envoy of the Venezuelan government, arrived here this evening from Bordeaux, and was warmly greeted by a score of Venezuelans. Indeed, his reception was more sympathetic than that accorded to Ex-President Castro last month.

M. Paul outlined the objects of his visit to Europe. Speaking of the relations between Venezuela and the United States, he said:

"Venezuela hopes and expects to resume her old-time friendly connections, and proposes to settle satisfactorily all questions pending between the two countries. The arrival of the American ambassador, Mr. Buchanan, at Caracas, was an important step in this direction."

M. Paul considered the reestablishment of a Venezuelan consular service at the French ports a most important sequence in the resumption of diplomatic relations with France.

Speaking of the home situation, he declared that the downfall of Castro was the result of a conflict between the country's ambition to carry on peaceful internal and foreign policies and the policies of Castro, which were rapidly jeopardizing the independence of Venezuela.

"What was the real cause of Castro's fall?" M. Paul was asked.

"It was brought about," replied the envoy, "by the necessity of averting a revolution. It must be remembered that Holland practically abrogated the protocol of 1894, whereby she had undertaken to prohibit traffic in arms and prevent filibustering expeditions and revolutionary outbreaks. Having thus abrogated the treaty, the presence of Holland's warships would have rendered us impotent to stop filibustering."

M. Paul added that Castro's partisans considered the policy of the government after the departure of the president reactionary and a blow to Castro, but aroused public opinion demanded the adoption of measures designed to eradicate evils to which Acting President Gomez was unable to remain deaf. His efforts to inaugurate reforms were answered by a plot against his life by Castro's friends, although Gomez always was loyal to Castro. The discovery of the plot and the course of events obliged Gomez to liberate the political prisoners and authorize the return of the exiles.

"It was not," declared M. Paul vigorously, "a coup d 'etat, but only a much-needed administrative decree authorized by the laws of the country."

"What is Castro's present standing in Venezuela?" was asked.

"It is that of a man," replied M. Paul, "opposed to his country's aspirations, and whose personal politics are incompatible with those of the Venezuelan people. Venezuelans are weary of one man's domination."

"And if Castro returns to Venezuela," was suggested.

"Ah!" responded M. Paul slowly, and with a smile; "that is for the people to decide."

M. Paul expects to open negotiations with the French government within a few days.

KING MANUEL OF PORTUGAL SAID TO HAVE LUNG TROUBLE

Duke of Oporto Will Not Assume the Crown If He Should Die.

Lisbon, by Way of Badajos, Spain, January 10.—In order to dissipate the rumors current here that the recent illness had entailed lung trouble, King Manuel, attired in the uniform of a field marshal, yesterday rode through the principal streets of the city, followed by a brilliant staff.

It was noted generally that the king was pale, and that he sat on his horse with difficulty. Afterward his majesty went aboard the royal yacht Amelia. His physicians are insisting that the king make frequent cruises in the hope that the sea air will strengthen his constitutional weakness.

It is said that the duke of Oporto, the king's uncle and heir apparent to the Portuguese throne, has declared that in the event of Manuel's death nothing could induce him to assume the crown. In such a circumstance, as there is no other descendant of the royal family in direct line of succession, the monarchial form of government in Portugal would be seriously jeopardized.

Funeral of Miss McDonald.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The funeral of Miss Fannie McDonald, aged 22 years, was conducted at the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. L. McDonald, in Vinsville, this morning. Miss McDonald died in Jacksonville, where she was residing with her sister.

American Warships Leave for Malta.

Port Said, January 10.—The battleships Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge, of the United States Atlantic fleet, left here today for Malta. The New Jersey steamed away for Marseilles.

NEGRO LASHED AND THEN SHOT

Act of Lynchers Incenses People of South Carolina County.

Columbia, S. C., January 10.—A long-distance telephone message gives the news that Arthur Davis, a young negro of good reputation, was taken from his home in Florence county Friday morning by a band of masked men, who, after administering a brutal whipping with thorney withes, shot their victim to death.

The magistrate at Hymanville held an inquest on Saturday, but adjourned the hearing until Tuesday, that more witnesses might be examined. The crime is believed to be the result of a disagreement between the young negro and certain white men.

No arrests have yet been made, but developments are expected when the inquest is completed. The people of Florence county are deeply incensed over the crime.

NO CLUE FOUND TO PREACHER

And No Reason Known for the Murder and Mutilation of Browning.

Detroit, Mich., January 10.—Today's developments failed to throw any considerable light on the Rattle Run church murder mystery in St. Clair county. Motive for the killing of Gideon Browning, whose dismembered body was partly burned in the church stove, is still lacking. Rev. J. H. Carmichael, missing pastor of the church, was reported during last night and today to have been seen in Indiana, in Chicago and Wisconsin.

An interesting development today was the report that shortly before last Tuesday's murder Rev. Carmichael had ordered all the lamps of the church filled with oil. It had been customary to use only part of the lamps, and those not used regularly had not been filled for a long time. As the lights had not been used for a meeting since the last filling, the theory has been advanced that oil from the lamps was emptied into the stove to hasten the cremation of the body of Gideon Browning.

A good deal of surprise had been manifested over the almost complete cremation of the victim's body, only a few bones and fragments of flesh being left.

It was discovered also that instead of tying his horse in the shed back of the church, the interior of the shed being visible from the highway in the moon light, he left his rig in the shed back of the Lutheran church, across the road. Here the horse was not seen by any one passing. The preacher's footprints between the two churches have been accurately traced by means of the deformity that caused him to turn one foot outward as he walked.

Believed to Be Carmichael.

Cedarburg, Wis., January 10.—A man believed to be Rev. John Carmichael, of the Rattle Run, Mich., church, who is wanted to throw light on the mysterious murder of Gideon Browning, of Adair, Mich., spent Thursday night and Friday morning in Cedarbury. The man objected to several hotel rooms because of double storm windows, which would prevent a hasty exit in case of emergency. He finally lodged in a back room of a boarding house. He left Friday noon on a northbound electric car.

"KEILEY COAL."

You cannot buy a gold dollar for 90 cents, nor can you buy a ton, 2,000 pounds, of genuine Jellico block coal at $4.00 or $4.25 a ton, as advertised by dealers in "NEAR" Jellico. We sell only the best coal from our own mines at prices from $4.00 on Nut to $5.50 on genuine Blue Gem. Try 2,000 pounds of "KEILEY COAL;" forget the price—remember the quality.

KEILEY FUEL CO., PHONES 3585.

REV. CORRIGAN MADE BISHOP.

Ceremony Was Performed by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore.

Baltimore, January 10.—With elaborate and impressive ceremonies, Rev. Owen B. Corrigan today was consecrated titular bishop of Macra and at the same time became auxiliary bishop of Baltimore. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, in the cathedral of this archdiocese. Assisting him were Bishops Maurice A. Burke, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Benjamin J. Kelley, of Savannah.

Among the prelates present were Right Rev. H. P. Northrop, of Charleston; Van de Vyver, of Richmond; P. J. Donahue, of Wheeling; William J. Kenny, of St. Augustine, Fla., and Right Rev. Lee Haid, vicar apostolic, of North Carolina.

Peru Wants to Borrow.

Lima, Peru, January 10.—The government has asked congress to authorize a loan of $3,000,000 to guarantee the salt tax and cancel the balance of the loan made in Germany in 1906. It is proposed that the issue be at 90, bearing 6 per cent interest. The government will also ask authorization for another loan, either internal or foreign, of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent, for the purpose of meeting unpaid accounts left by the former administration.

Archbishop Ireland at Vatican.

Rome, January 10.—Pope Pius today received Archbishop Ireland in private family audience. His holiness expressed to the archbishop his admiration of and gratitude to the American people for the prominent part they are taking in giving aid to the earthquake sufferers, saying, "America always is first." The pontiff authorized Archbishop Ireland to convey the apostolic benediction to the American people.

GREAT DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

39 Per Cent Fewer Aliens Arrived During Last Year.

TOTAL FOR 1908 WAS 782,870

This Total Shows Decrease of 502,479 as Compared With 1907. New Law Has Kept Many Undesirable Aliens Out of United States.

Washington, January 10.—As shown by the annual report of the commissioner general of immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the work of the bureau was, in many respects, the most comprehensive and interesting ever performed by it. Despite a decrease of 39 per cent in immigration, the report shows that the work of the bureau increased nearly 20 per cent during the fiscal year.

The year was remarkable for a reduction of the number of aliens entering the United States. The total immigration for the year was 782,870, 502,479 less than for the year 1907. During the fiscal year of 1907, 13,064 aliens were rejected; during the past year 10,902 were rejected.

Increase in Population.

By reason of an amendment to the law, the report for the first time furnishes figures which show approximately the net increase in population by immigration. The figures indicate that the net increase was 209,867. Of the aliens admitted, 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44 years. Of those admitted, 172,293 could neither write nor read, and 2,310 could read, but not write. Therefore, about 26 per cent were illiterate, a decrease of 4 per cent in comparison with 1907.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving immigrants was $17,794,226, an average of almost $23 a person. During the year there were turned back at the ports 10,902 aliens—about 1 3-10 per cent of the total number applying for admission.

It is pointed out that the past year was abnormal concerning emigration as well as concerning immigration, the same reason which reduced the latter having operated with perhaps greater force to increase the former.

The bulk of the aliens came from southern or eastern Europe—Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey and the small principalities surrounding them. Russia furnished 64 per cent of the total.

The report says that the change in the law extending the fining provisions to cover the bringing of mentally, as well as physically diseased aliens to the United States, and placing tuberculosis under the same ban, is of great benefit. During the year 2,906 aliens were rejected on account of physical, 370 on account of mental, and 311 on account of moral, defects; to which should be added 870 rejected for minor physical or mental defects sufficiently grave to affect ability to earn a living.

Criminals Apprehended.

The number of criminals apprehended and deported increased from 11 in 1907 to 41 in 1908. Two alien anarchists were refused admission.

There was great activity in the suppression of the importation of alien women for immoral purposes. Of these women, 124 were rejected; 48 procurers were denied admission; while 44 alien immoral women and two procurers were deported from the country; 14 procurers were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fines. A systematic campaign was inaugurated during the year against the importation of immoral women, and the results have been gratifying. While investigations into the "white slave" traffic are difficult, the success attendant upon them has been satisfactory.

The report shows that the enforcement of the law relating to alien contract labor was unprecedentedly successful. In the year, 1,932 contract laborers were rejected, and 240 were arrested and expelled from the country.

The report expresses gratification with what has been accomplished in enforcing the president's proclamation directing the exclusion of Japanese and Korean laborers, who, after securing from their own governments passports to Hawaii, Canada or Mexico, used such passports, contrary to the wishes of their own governments, to obtain entry to the mainland of the United States.

Congestion of Aliens.

The report urges the government to take effective means to prevent the congestion of arriving aliens in the great centers of population. During the year, 32 per cent of the aliens arriving at United States ports were destined to New York; over 14 per cent to Pennsylvania; over 7 per cent each to Illinois and Massachusetts; and over 4 per cent to New Jersey. It is pointed out that some of the states, particularly in the south and west, are vitally interested in securing settlers.

"Yet the new law," says the report, "does not, in terms and according to the literal letter, contemplate in the exception more than that the said states should be allowed to place in foreign newspapers and magazines advertisements describing in general terms the opportunities for settlers and wage earners within their limits."

It is recommended that congress authorize the extension of the work of the division of information, so that arriving immigrants may have definite information concerning various desirable localities in the United States, to the end that they may locate in such places as will afford them prompt and remunerative employment.

BAKED DAILY

by the millions, right at your own doors

KENNESAW BISCUIT

5c

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

Anthony's Prices Are the Lowest!

Mozley's Lemon Elixir, 50c Size 24c

Mozley's Lemon Elixir, $1.00 Size 49c

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, 50c Size 28c

Krom's Soap, 3 cakes for	40c
4711 Soap, 2 cakes for	25c
Fairy Soap, 7 cakes for	25c
Export Borax Soap, 7 for	25c
Pearline, 3 packages for	5c
Sapolio, 2 for	15c
Baby Brand Milk, 2 for	35c
Eagle Brand Milk, 4 for	50c
Ammonia, quart	10c
Candles, each	1c
Blue Hen Matches, box	1c
C. C. Pills, 100-bottle	15c
Calomel Tablets, 100-bottle	15c
Strychnine Tablets, 100-bottle	15c
F. E. Cascara, one pint	60c
F. E. Cascara, aromatic	60c
Elix. Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, pint	50c
Harlem Oil, Gold Medal, dozen	41c
Crude Carbolic Acid, gallon	30c

Moffett's Teethina	14c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	69c
S. S. S. large	$1.16
S. S. S., small	59c
Cuticura Resolvent, small	39c
Cuticura Resolvent, large	78c
Succus Alterans	$1.33
Angier's Emulsion, small	33c
Armour's Beef Extract, 50c size	37c
Angier's Emulsion, large	66c
Sweet Gum and Mullein, small	14c
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, small	15c
Anthony's Syrup White Pine and Tar	25c
Anthony's Wine of Cod Liver Oil	75c
Bradfield's Regulator	66c
Mothers' Friend	73c
Wampole's Vaginal Cones	39c
Herring's Catarrh Cure	49c
California Syrup Figs	28c
Fletcher's Castoria	20c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	68c
McElree's Wine Cardui	58c
McGill's Orange Blossom	58c
Peruna	62c
Cheney's Expectorant	13c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	58c
B. B. B.	58c
Bell's Pine Tar Honey	14c
Swamp-Root, small	28c
Swamp-Root, large	58c
Malted Milk, small	33c
Malted Milk, large	67c
Malted Milk, hospital	$2.68
Mellin's Food, small	33c
Mellin's Food, large	54c
Palmer's Skin Success	14c
Baby Brand Condensed Milk	18c
Liquid Peptonoids	68c
Panopepton, small	36c
Panopepton, large	62c
Five Drops	58c
Herpicide, small	28c
Herpicide, large	58c
Pape's Diapepsin	33c
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, small	13c
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, large	28c
Atwood's Bitters	13c
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	98c
Gray's Glycerine Tonic	71c
Sal Hepatica, small	13c
Sal Heptica, medium	38c
Sal Hepatica, large	89c
Kodol, small	32c
Kodol, large	62c
Nelson's Hair Dressing	14c
Black Draught	13c
Mexican Mustang Liniment	15c
Berry's Creole Tea	7c
Hitchcock's' Liver Medicine	15c
Regulin	50c
Milk Magnesia	33c
Horsford's Acid Phosphate	29c
Dioxygen, small	15c
Baume Analyesique	38c
Liquozone, small	29c
Liquozone, large	59c
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	15c
Green Mountain Asthma Cure	15c
Page's Cigarettes	15c

Bichloride Tablets, regular 25c bottle	14c
Turpentine, pint	8c
Glycerine, 4 oz. bottle	10c
Squibb's Castor Oil, 4 oz. bottle	15c
Nestle's Food, 50c size	34c
Wood Alcohol, pint	10c
20-Mule Team Borax, pound	8c
Witch Hazel, pints	15c
Benzine, quarts	10c
Gasoline, quarts	10c
Carbolic Acid, pints	20c
Hostetter's Bitters	69c
Squibb's Sugar Milk	29c
Phosphate Soda, pound	12c
Imported Bay Rum, pints	20c
Medicamentum (Harlem Oil)	5c
Toilet Paper, 1 dozen 10c packages	35c
Denatured Alcohol, pints	10c
Fairchild's Ess. Pepsin, small	29c
Panpeptic Elixir	72c
Armour's Extract Beef	39c
Miona Dyspepsia Cure	29c
Glyco-Thymoline, small	17c
Sanmetto	59c
M. A. Simmon's Liver Medicine	13c
Capudine, small	13c
Capudine, large	28c
Kondon's Catarrh Jelly	13c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	44c
King's New Discovery, small	28c
Juniper Tea	13c
Waterbury's Cod Liver Oil	58c
Scott's Emulsion, small	28c
Scott's Emulsion, large	58c
Lambert's Listerine, small	13c
Lambert's Listerine, large	58c
Moller's Cod Liver Oil	49c
Bromo Seltzer, 25c size	13c
Bromo Seltzer, 50c size	28c
Bromo Seltzer, $1.00 size	58c
Carter's Pills	14c
Tutt's Pills	14c
Antiphlogistine, small	28c
Sloan's Liniment, small	13c
Cuticura Salve	38c
Johnson's Red Cross Kidney Plaster	13c
Allcock's Plasters	9c
Platt's Chlorides	32c
Darby's Fluid	28c
Bucklen's Electric Bitters	29c
Wampole's Formolid, small	13c
Wampole's Formolid, large	28c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, small	28c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, large	58c
Danderine, small	13c
Danderine, medium	28c
Danderine, large	58c
Valentine's Meat Juice	72c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	58c
Pond's Extract, small	13c
Pond's Extract, medium	28c
Wyeth's Effervescent Phosphate Soda	28c
Wyeth's Effervescent Phosphate Soda, pound bottles	58c
Gude's Peptomangans	72c
Creole Hair Restorer	59c
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, small	33c
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, large	66c
Pyramid Pile Cure, small	28c
Pyramid Pile Cure, large	58c

Anthony's Pharmacy

29 MARIETTA STREET, CORNER BROAD

PAY TRIBUTE TO SENATOR.

Memorial Services to Senator Proctor by House of Representatives.

Washington, January 10.—Tributes of love and respect were paid by the house of representatives today to the memory of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, who died during the first session of the present congress.

In striking contrast to the stirring scenes of the past week, the historic chamber was transformed into a place of mourning, where the life and character of the deceased statesman were extolled.

Mr. Foster, of Vermont, acted as speaker pro tem., and lauded his former colleague. Others who spoke were Messrs. Haskins, of Vermont; Scott, of Kansas; McCall, of Massachusetts, and Lamb, of Virginia.

NIGHT RIDERS ARE IN JAIL.

In Close Confinement Awaiting Decision of Supreme Court.

Jackson, Tenn., January 10.—The six night riders sentenced to death at Union City yesterday, and two others sentenced to twenty years in the state penitentiary, have been placed in jail here, and will be held in close confinement to await the action of the state supreme court, which will meet in this city next April.

Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all whiskey for family and medicinal purposes. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

JUDGE BEST

will be in Atlanta soon.

NEGRO KILLED; PLANTER SHOT

Burning of House Causes Fusillade in Mississippi Town.

Yazoo City, Miss., January 10.—In a pistol fight early today at Silver City, near here, D. B. Sproles, a prominent planter, was perhaps fatally shot, and Wess Davis, a negro, was instantly killed. The negro and Sproles had some words regarding the burning of a house. Later Davis opened fire on the white man, four shots taking effect. Sproles, in turn, shot Davis dead.

Scalded Child Dies.

Anniston, Ala., January 10.—Louie McCall, five years old, who was severely scalded by turning over a large pot of boiling coffee a few days ago, succumbed to his wounds today.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1909.

Prophets of calamity are neither necessary nor popular.

However, cabinets made in Georgia will be well-timbered.

January fools us with the weather, but not with the work.

"Billy 'Possum" sounds good, and he certainly adorns the dish.

It sometimes takes an earthquake to shake the human race together.

New York has "joy riders," who know just how to ride Joy to death.

Think of poor Texas, where they have only 2,000 'possums to the town!

Many New Year resolutions were framed in gold—and gold is so valuable.

General Welfare seems to be leading the Prosperity brigades everywhere.

To make men as mad as wild beasts is only getting himself in fine trim for Africa.

With so many cabinets from which to make a selection, Taft is sure to get a good one.

It is up to the Ananias clubs to make a big, defiant showing in the inaugural parade.

Alaska has a town named "Coldfoot." It must have seceded from a hot air community.

Of course, Ohio claimed the paleolithic man as soon as they looked him up in the dictionary.

We infer from our news dispatches that corked cobless corn makes 100-proof trouble in Georgia.

The "cold wave" tried to keep its word, but the January sunshine soon placed it in the Ananias club.

It will never do for Tillman to say that his pitchfork was battered out of business by a frazzled big stick.

Though resigned to the legislature, South Carolina is resolved to know what the members were sent up for.

The Charleston News and Courier says Taft's appetite for 'possum proves that he has the taste of a patrician.

As Chicago is to devote herself to "high art," they may have to tiptoe to see the colorful labels on the canned goods.

With her own shoulder to the wheel, Cuba will doubtless be careful that the wheel doesn't make too many revolutions a minute.

The grief of Carrie Nation is that her hatchet is a dull proposition, compared with the buzz-saw of the English suffragettes.

As they are busy shaking the dust of Edgar Allan Poe over American literature, there is some hope that it will leap to life.

Perhaps you were not candid enough to tell the world you were in favor of the water wagon being used solely as a street sprinkler.

The Washington Post thinks that the fact that Boston baked beans will be the chief article of diet on the African hunting trip confirms the report that there will be a great literary output.

DR. HENDERSON ON ORGANIZED CHARITY.

With the many Atlantans who were so fortunate as to hear the admirable lecture of Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago, dealing with the duty of humanity to the unforunate, there remains no doubt of the value and effectiveness of organized charity and its importance as a factor in dealing with one of the most perplexing of municipal problems.

Dr. Henderson's splendid presentation of this civic stewardship and all that it involves, should and, doubtless, will, act as the leaven which will arouse a deeper and more responsive interest among Atlantans in their associated charities.

Through this organization charitable Atlanta can and does now, in part, accomplish that which cannot be done through independent individual action. Often the individual, in doubt, may turn away a needy case, or, on the other hand, contribute to vagabondage.

The Associated Charities, taking the place of the individual, does neither. To immediate distress it gives relief, and then investigates. It supplies the particular kind and amount of relief that each case requires, then seeks to make such permanent provision for it as the circumstances suggest or demand. Some it may place in charitable institutions; for others it may find employment, helping them to self-support.

These are but a few of the functions of organized charity with which Dr. Henderson's lecture so eloquently and so forcibly deals. To those who heard him he was convincing; they will, doubtless, convince others.

Atlanta's Associated Charities has demonstrated its usefulness; with the limited means at its command the last year it has done a magnificent work. It has given assurance that it will do and do well all that Atlantans give it the power to do.

From every point of view, the Associated Charities should command an adequate and unstinted support.

It is an institution of positive achievement and Atlantans cannot afford to let its work lag.

SELF-PRESERVATION AND A DUTY.

The board of education has already recommended that council appropriate $10,000 for the inauguration of a system of physical examination of the school children of Atlanta.

The appeal is one which should not be permitted to lie neglected, while other projects of lesser importance are given the right-of-way.

The experience of some seventy-odd other municipalities in America has proven that scrupulous attention to the health of scholars in primary and grammar grades is public investment of the most valuable and remunerative nature.

We are, just now, righteously agitating the matter of supplying Atlanta with adequate sanitary facilities, to the end that the death rate may be diminished and the capacity of the community for happiness and productivity placed on a higher plane.

The crusade will be self-evidently incomplete unless we adopt such regular precautions as will insure that the future citizens of Atlanta shall reach manhood and womanhood in physical condition to enjoy the advantages we are preparing for them.

It has been demonstrated beyond cavil that contagious and infectious diseases are either minimized or completely eliminated by due and unremitting attention to the health of school children; and that, conversely, without such sagacious method the community is perpetually exposed to the inroads of disease from one of the most prolific agencies for its spread and incubation.

The matter is one which compasses both municipal duty and self-preservation.

NO ALLIANCE WITH CHINA.

Diplomatic overtures from the Chiese government, looking to the formation of an alliance, even of an informal sort, between the United States and the great Asiatic empire, it is now accepted, have met with no encouragement in Washington. In fact, the Chinese representative, sent here undoubtedly upon that mission, has been given, delicately, to understand that such a proposal would not be entertained at Washington.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi came to Washington to thank the American government for remitting to China a large portion of the Boxer indemnity fund—a greater act of friendship than has been shown China, perhaps, by any other government.

Ostensibly, that was the sole object of his mission, but it soon developed that China was after something else—an alliance that would insure her more than the moral support of the United States in her contests with other foreign governments. Probably our remission of the Boxer indemnity furnished foundation for the hope of this attainment.

Ardent friends of the movement to strengthen the ties between America and China see in the adverse attitude of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, the inimical hand of Japan, with which country we recently agreed to a plan for the amicable settlement of any possible disputes which may arise in the future.

But we are confident that the question of our relations with China has been considered upon a general and inclusive basis, to which Japan bears relation only as one among the many nations whose interests are involved.

It is not particularly to keep off Japan's toes that we do not want to obligate ourselves to China, but to avoid unnecessary entanglements with any of the powers, whose enmity we cannot afford to arouse by carrying somebody else's chips.

We have shown greater evidences of friendship for China, perhaps, than any other nation, and we shall continue to hold intercourse with her on the same friendly basis. If circumstances should warrant it, the United States would, unquestionably, lend the weight of their influence toward maintaining an even balance in the east and preventing, in common with others, anything tending to the dismemberment of China.

But we can do this without the conclusion of any diplomatic agreement, written or verbal.

We have nothing to gain by such an alliance, the possible results of which might be conflict with a friendly power.

Nor is there any reason why we should become a long-distance guardian of the Chinese.

The United States and China will remain firm friends; there is no good reason why they should be more.

Ambassadors With Brains or Money?

Mention of President Eliot, the retired head of Harvard university, as American ambassador to England has invariably drawn forth the press comment that while he is ideally fitted, mentally and by temperament, for the post, his known modesty of means stands as an insuperable barrier.

Concerning which contention The New York Commercial gives voice to the following pertinent query:

> Why should the fact of his moderate means shut President Eliot out from the occupancy of a post that he would fill with dignity and brilliancy were the opportunity to occupy it ever to be presented to him? There is no reason. Only a neglectful and niggardly and unappreciative congress—one after another—has brought this humiliating situation about. Let the nation build and furnish and maintain a fitting American legation house in London, and no American citizen of brains and diplomatic ability and accomplishments need hesitate to aspire to occupy it.

There is absolutely no negative argument to the position of our contemporary.

It has happened happily in the past that this nation has mustered sufficient patriotic and brainy men of wealth to supply its ambassadorial and consular service abroad without prejudice to the reputation of the country.

The fortunate coincidence has existed sheerly by grace of accident.

In the name of "democratic simplicity" the United States has permitted itself to drift into a penuriousness not only shaming our foreign representatives before the world, but as well injuriously and libellously advertising this country to civilization.

Our practice of inadequately paying appointees in the diplomatic service and of observing still greater parsimony in providing them with adequate housing and legitimate expenses, has operated more to place a premium upon money in a country supposedly disavowing its undue influence than any other national custom of which we are cognizant.

Dr. Eliot is preeminently qualified to represent this nation at the court of St. James. It is high time that a congress which can expend millions upon unimportant distribution of "pork" should remedy this evil; not spasmodically, but by eliminating it root and branch.

"Just From Georgia"

"One More River."

I.

Des a worl' er trouble—
Des a life er loss;
Always one mo' river
Fer de traveler ter cross!
But w'en you reach de river
What fur fum sun an' star,
How you gwine ter make it
Ef de ferryman ain't dar?

II.

Des a worl' er trouble!—
Fur fum feelin' prime,
Always one mo' hilltop
Fer de tired feet ter climb;
But w'en you in de lowgroun',
An' storm hides sun an' star,
How you gwine ter make it
In de shadders 'roun' you dar?

III.

Ef de ferryman has lef' you,
An' 'cross de river's foam
De lights fergit ter twinkle—
De bells ter ring you home,
Des tell it ter yo' sorrow:
"De bird will find its nes';
De hill wus high; de valley
Is de sweetes' place ter res'!"

* * * * *

Good Word for the Old One.

Here is what Editor Jewett, of The Shelbina Democrat, thinks of the old year:

"It has been the best year of the six thousand or more this world has ever seen. There has been more of peace and good will, of joy, charity and humanity than ever before. The leaven is slowly but gradually leavening the lump. The fight against oppression, evil and wrong goes on and must continue. Resistance to right and light is stubborn, but the good is making progress. The final victory is ahead."

* * * * *

The News of the Settlement.

Here is the news of the settlement in rhyme, by a poetical correspondent of The Adams Enterprise:

"I say, to our confusion:
We've met the lightning's stroke;
No New Year resolution
But has
Gone
Dead
Broke!

"It's enough to wake the saints up,
An' the angels to provoke:—
No New Year resolution
But has
Gone
Dead
Broke!"

* * * * *

Fully Explained.

"What does you reckon is de meanin' er thunder an' lightnin' in de winter time?"

"Well, it's disaway: De devil's been off on a holiday, an' he des got home, an' de ol' 'oman is layin' down de law ter him."

* * * * *

The Joy of It.

Long time for grievin'
In the lonesome night,
But there's joy in believin'
It'll soon be light!

Hope somewhere is weavin'
Of a rainbow bright;
Joy in just believin',
It'll soon be light!

* * * * *

Just "Love."

This tribute to "Love" was from the pen and voice of Robert G. Ingersoll:

"Love is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and evening star. It shines on the babe, and sheds its radiance on the quiet tomb. It is the mother of art; inspirer of poet, patriot and philosopher. It is the air and light of every heart; builder of every home; kindler of every fire on the hearth; it was the first dress of immortality. It fills the world with melody, for music is the voice of love. Love is the magician, the enchanter that changes worthless things to joy, and makes right royal queens and kings of common clay. It is the perfume of that wonderful flower, the heart, and without that sacred passion, that divine swoon, we are less than beasts; but with it earth is heaven and we are gods."

* * * * *

One More Spring Day.

I.

This is just the weather,
In blossoms, cool an' deep,
To linger, while the south winds
Are singin' you to sleep;
To hear the river's music
Where the honeysuckles creep.

II.

But you've got to get off yonder—
Dream that blooms are droppin' down,
An' cattle-bells are shakin'
The music all aroun';
An' build, of bright spring blossoms,
A fence 'twixt you an' town!

* * * * *

More new novels of Georgia life, but there's life enough in Georgia to keep a million authors busy.

* * * * *

"The Wooden-Legged Dance."

In this rollicking banjo song of Brother Dickey's there seems to be a moral:

"Blacksnake crawl ter kiver—
'Possum in de pan,
Banjer makin' music
Fer a wooden-legged man!

"He kep' on wid de dancin'—
He wake up all de town;
De wooden leg ketch fire
An' burn him ter de groun'!

"De music keep a-gwine—
It beat the silver ban's!
An' w'en he los' de wooden leg
He finish on his han's!"

* * * * *

Will Come to Him.

As to "The Practical Age," the poet of The Whitsett Courier sings:

"Let the 'Practical Age'
Go on its way:—
It'll shore want poetry
Writ, some day!"

* * * * *

Easy Road to Literature.

"How is it that the newspapers speak of him as being 'literary?'"

"Well, the report comes from the family that he has lost his appetite and bought a typewriter on the installment plan."

* * * * *

The Toil and Strife.

The toil and still the bitter strife,
And no one to defend;
To bear a burden through this life,
Yet conquer in the end.

* * * * *

The Objecting Colonel.

"The colonel is always objecting to something."

"What's the latest?"

"Says sugar in the toddy is too sweet, and cracked ice in the julep gives him the pneumonia!"

* * * * *

When Joy goes to dancing Trouble sighs because he never learned the step.

F. L. S.

Letters From The People

Suggests Dental Examination, Too.

Editor Constitution: There has lately been published in your paper an article referring to the appointing of a committee of three physicians to examine into the health of the children of the public schools of Atlanta.

This move, undoubtedly, marks a new era in the future health of the children, but would it not be wise, at the same time, to include on that committee two or more dentists to aid in this work, who would, first, examine the teeth of the children—from whence most of the ills and ailments of children originate—and who would see that the teeth were put in thoroughly good condition, after which they would then be turned over to the physicians for a more thorough physical examination.

I have been informed that several of the eastern cities have already made this move, attended with great success, and the United States government, after several years' practice, finds the dentist indispensable to both the army and navy.

"The boy is father to the man." This being true, how much more necessary that the teeth of the child receive attention at an early age—which leads to the question, How many parents of the school children of Atlanta see to it that the teeth of their children are regularly looked over by a dentist? How many children are there in the schools today who have a perfect set of teeth, free from decay, who clean their teeth daily, who, when eating, masticate their food properly?

It is a well-known fact that children whose baby teeth, or whose first permanent teeth, are in a state of decay do not masticate their food properly, but because of the weakened condition of their teeth, caused by decay, gulp it down, and with it goes all the impurities then existing in the mouth—due to the decomposed food around the uncleaned teeth; and, in after years, this alone is responsible for most of the disorders of digestion, as well as the various forms of stomach trouble, which so often weaken one physically and intellectually. Do you wonder, knowing of this general state of affairs, that children are "ever" in a good sound physical condition?

And looking at it from another point of view, with how much greater pride and interest will the physician do his work with the children when confronted by a sweet, clean, well-kept mouth!

WILLIAM A. HOLBECK.

Atlanta, January 9, 1909.

Public Parks and Public Zoos.

Editor Constitution: It is evidence of progress and advancement that in nearly every city at home and abroad there has come a recognition of the need for playgrounds—places of recreation where the overworked and weary children of toil may find resting places, and, for a time, be at peace.

This need is so generally recognized and supplied that there comes to the philosophic onlooker a desire that the best possible conditions may be attained and the question suggests itself, "Is it wise to purchase, at great cost, wild beasts and confine them in cages in order that our children may study the habits of tigers and other animals?"

The confinement in cages is a hardship, and apparently a species of cruelty, suggesting to the young people anything but the needed lesson of wise treatment of these captives, who, in their bondage, convey no good or useful lesson, but, on the contrary, just the opposite is conveyed to the young seeker after truth. I can conceive of no sadder sight than these captives moaning and weary with long, hopeless suffering, in order that the visitor may become familiar with their habits and customs.

It all seems absurd and cruel, suggesting no good or adequate reason for their detention, and for the money outlay which might be more profitably expended. I do not refer to the monkeys; here there is some ray of light. They seem to appreciate the situation, and to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and feel that they are much in harmony with our mood and actions, and while not exactly accepting Darwinism with all that it involves, there comes disposition to give them the benefit of a possible doubt, and to admit them to human companionship, and, to some degree, of fraternity. But let us banish the rest, and depend upon books for fuller information as it becomes a need.

I come away from the park feeling depressed as I view the captives and listen to their protests. It seems to say, "Man's inhumanity to man," is great, but it is as dust in the balance when compared with his attitude toward animals. Give them their freedom and supply something in their place.

WILLIAM RILEY BOYD.

Atlanta, Ga., January, 1909.

FAMILY IS CONVINCED KITCHEN KILLED SELF

The family of Clifford B. Kitchen, aged 27 years, the bookkeeper who disappeared Saturday morning a week ago, are now convinced that he has taken his own life, and W. M. Kitchen, brother of the missing man, has offered a reward of $100 for the discovery of the body.

Mr. Kitchen, who has offices in the Brown-Randolph building, with the assistance of the city detectives, the city and county police, special detectives and relatives, has been working on the case continuously, and can find no clew which might lead to the probability of Clifford Kitchen being still alive. The neighboring bodies of water and the banks of the Chattahoochee have been searched, but without success. On the morning of his disappearance Kitchen borrowed an automatic Colt's pistol, and it is the belief that he sought some secluded spot and killed himself with it. Several striking circumstances were revealed on the morning he left, which indicated that it was his purpose to commit suicide.

SEVERAL NAMES ADDED TO RECEPTION COMMITTEE

In the list of the reception committee to meet President-elect Taft at the capitol on Friday afternoon published Sunday the following names were inadvertently omitted: Luther Rosser, president of the city board of education; W. R. B. Whittier, president Fulton county board of education; John M. Slaton, senator from this district, and Walter McElreath, Dr. George Brown and Harry A. Alexander, representatives of Fulton county in the legislature.

Schools for Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala., January 10.—(Special.)—The negroes of the Clio neighborhood have received a large donation from the Jeames fund for the promotion of education of the negro in the common schools, James H. Dillard, of New Orleans, the agent, has been shown that the negroes have raised a large sum, and will erect a neat and comfortable building and provide for carrying on the work. Industrial training will also be urged.

LITERARY

Conducted by SAMUEL W. DIBBLE

Rise of a Southern Magazine.

Comes a curious crisis in the life of a boy when, groping his way through the darkness of that strange and disturbing borderland of adolescence, his mind's eye travels with eager swiftness and the pathos of unfulfillment between the known joys and trials of fledgling youth and the mighty but inscrutable possibilities of maturity.

The south is today in the throes, the vague regrets and the impatient longings of that metamorphosis. We look back on nearly five decades of accomplishment, or battles that were more strenuous than those of the civil war, because our main weapons were faith and hope and the enemies we fought of a malignancy and persistence new to history.

With our feet on rising ground and the sunlight sparkling a cheerful onward invitation, we are suddenly aware that the path along which we are traveling is not hedged by the restrictions or dotted by the guide-posts that did service for the last forty-five years. Insensibly, both have changed and still are changing. The traditions that were taken for granted in the sixties, are not urging us with their wonted persuasion. The things that seemed to matter so vitally twenty years ago, lack today the old-time logic and conviction. The destiny that appeared ample but yesterday, is strangely insufficient today, and we look along the cloudy vista to a promised land that piques the ambitions while it taxes the imagination.

Friends in the New Era.

It is in this restless era of transition with new problems, new hopes and new potentialities that the south has, par excellence, need of counsellors and articulate representatives with a reverence for the old order, but with aggressive appreciation of that order under which we are now living.

Which brings us to "Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine."

This section has never lacked for vigorous, courageous and far-seeing newspapers, with a finger on the pulse of the present, a jealous eye for the future and a judicious recollection for the past.

These the north also has had in abundance, but until recently it has kept the south handicapped in the field of periodical publication. Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco pour forth weekly and monthly a stream of magazines, with a purpose, which is to speak of those things that recommend their especial sections, watch with vigilant glance the career of the nation, and set forth the peculiar interests of their constituents as they bear on those of the whole people.

Until last June a year ago the south was absolutely without such representation. Sporadic attempts had been made to establish weeklies or monthlies in this section, but they either speedily were throttled by provincialism, succumbed to mismanagement, or went to pieces on the rocks of poverty.

The One Exception.

"Uncle Remus's" has avoided the first two of these shortcomings, and seems to have safely circumnavigated the last.

The achievement is stated in two lines, but they compress a world of effort, energy, resource and determination of which it is unnecessary to speak at present in detail.

Success is its own best argument and vindication, and society at large is not particularly anxious to have it analyzed once it is accomplished.

It was Joel Chandler Harris who first cherished the idea of a magazine which should be, essentially, southern, but which should not narrow its scope by Mason and Dixon's line on the north, and the Rio Grande river on the south. He had already exploited the south to civilization with his faithful portraiture of the folk-lore of the negro and the dramatic phases of reconstruction.

He never wholly surrendered to the oncoming tide of the modernised south, but he knew intuitively that it could not be resisted, and that the difficult process of readjustment could best be aided by a tempered recognition of the changing order.

While a shy man in the sense of disgust for ostentation and avoidance of display, he never discounted his own influence abroad or in this section, and he made up his mind that it should be exerted decisively, but without hysteria, for the advancement of those ideals which were the fruitage of a busy but a philosophic lifetime.

The Muckless Rake.

It happened that the ambitions and the talents of his elder son, Julian Harris, ran in channels that were intimately sympathetic. No other two men, father and son, have ever more accurately typified the south of today and yesterday, the conservatism and the mellow wisdom of the one, the daring impetuosity and virility of the other.

If the old man could dream argosies that were freighted with beautiful and essential ideals, the young man had well developed the practical art of navigation which could steer them through sweeping seas and bring them triumphantly into port.

So that the two combined the happy qualities indispensable to the making of big enterprises, especially enterprises of the sort that had to expect rough sailing and which must keep a course for which there were few charts, and those of the most discouraging.

Joel Chandler reversed the jurisprudence of the suspicious, and believed all men innocent until they were proven guilty. He was not guileless to the extent that he denied the existence of evil, but he viewed it only as good on a vacation. In his prospectus he made it plain that he would carry a rake, but that it would not be adapted to the overhauling of muck.

A National Ideal.

The "sweetness and light" that Matthew Arnold sounded as the keynote of life were good enough for Joel Chandler Harris. They were the broad foundations for his creed of life and they furnished the premises from which he argued a southern magazine. He believed in extracting the lovlier virtues of provincialism, faith, hope, charity and the spirit that tolerantly forbears, and rejecting its uglier growths of restriction, prying, hate and bigotry.

These principles, negative and positive, he nailed to the masthead of the magazine; they are there still, without the slightest dent or discoloration.

The periodical prospered and rose into the dignity of a national institution before his death. It is not venturing too much to say that the ideal of cleanliness and sane domesticity he gave the nation were instrumentally responsible for this achievement. Nor will it do to ignore the steady and unremitting force of organization, aggression and commercial foresight which ballasted the ship at its other end.

The magazine did not feed the public with sensation or decorative slander and scandal. It simply offered each month a wholesome, man-building menu of fiction, philosophy, politics and exploitation that required neither a deodorizer, an affidavit or an appetizer; which is saying something in these days when the salacious and the insipid keep the public palate keyed to tabasco on one side and clabber on the other.

The New Regime.

Month by month the magazine had been increasing its circulation, entering portions of the south it had never invaded, and making steadfast friendship in east, middle and far west. But it could not keep pace with the ambitions of its makers. They finally reached out a daring hand and raked in another magazine, "The Home Magazine," published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, and finding its way into more than one hundred thousand of the most substantial homes in the middle west, with a sprinkling elsewhere.

With this coup things of a strenuous nature begun to happen. Other subscribers came tumbling in, the advertisers roused to the situation, and the president of the United States stretched out a warmly commendatory hand.

The death of its founder was a profound shock to its clientele and a source of misgiving to those who did not know the nature of the sturdy foundation on which he had builded. The latter has since been tested and proven. The responsibilities and the title work by his father have fallen on the shoulders of Julian Harris, and they have been succinctly demonstrated as of sufficient breadth and strength for the burden. And while the magazine may always lack that intangible something that abided in the personality of its founder, there is this compensatory feature—the younger man has the genius of militant zeal, the quick imagination and the constant yet calculated impetuosity of the new south, which are qualities very acceptable in the present transition period of things southern.

Today.

Today the magazine has a circulation of 226,000, of which 90,000 is in the southern states proper and the remainder mainly in the middle west, with a percentage in the east and the far west. It has a surprising sale in Europe, and forty regular subscribers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

On the commercial side the tale is one of optimism henceforward. Advertisers are proverbially hard-headed individuals, wholly lacking in pride of section or sentiment. They "come in" only on arguments of demonstrated circulation and past experience of profit. Examine the current issue of the magazine, and you will find in it the same class of advertisers who frequent the established standard periodicals of the east. Which is the conclusive test that appeals to the business man.

No attempt has been made in this casual summary to convey an adequate idea of the features of the magazine, nor of the individual or staff contributors. The chief effort has been to delineate swiftly the sure progress of the magazine, and the ideals that make it unique in America.

Furnishing the south with a representative in the counsels of the nation's periodicals, and promising a studied advocacy of its larger interests, the rise of Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine is a matter for sectional congratulation.

Incidentally, the city of Atlanta loses nothing by the international advertising it is receiving, gratis.

REV. R. D. STINSON MAKES AN ADDRESS

Rev. R. D. Stinson addressed the Young People's Evening Club in Butler Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church yesterday as follows:

I am pleased to be invited to address you young men and women, who in one way or another represent the home, church, school and the citizen life of a race that is practically in its swaddling clothes, and as I view it, has the weal or woe largely in its own hand.

For years to come our three greatest assets will be: First, what we think of ourselves morally and the impression made along this particular line. Second, our earning capacity in every walk of life. Third, our practical intellectual fitness that will enable each of us to fill our particular place and thereby be satisfied and happy.

May I impress upon you with all the power of which I am capable that the moral aspect of a people is the key to all that is permanently safe and good, and whatever may be said for or against a race, its moral fitness and capacity is its greatest asset.

The ability of the young men and women of our race to keep busy both mind and body in that which makes for clean and constructive development and wins for them a name that is above reproach, and the good will and sympathy of the decent people in every community where they live is the second step on the way to the youth of a race starting life so recently.

I cannot too vigorously stress that grade and class of training which must help and make good those millions among us, who will be weights about our necks, destructive to our promised good will and happiness and that will make us all unacceptable in whatever community we live. The classes are the more fortunate ones among us, who are few, may look after themselves, therefore, we are not so worried about them as we should be about the class who do not go to church or Sunday school, nor are they in organizations of this kind. They do not go to night school, but are in the dives, poolrooms. They hang about the street corners and they prowl while most decent people are asleep, and are shut up in their homes. The police and officers of the law know this far better than we do.

These are they who are too often giving us trouble. They are not only in our own race, they are in other races, but a people just beginning life and must contend with much poverty and a limited amount of character, and must contend with a great amount of squallor and ignorance, are the least prepared to deal with so momentous a problem.

It is for you and me, without prejudice, without feeling and without thinking "more of ourselves than we ought to think," to take these matters carefully under consideration, "and it has not yet appeared what we can do." This is the work to be done in our homes, in your schools, by our churches and all other agencies and societies among us.

I hail the day when every leader of our race, especially those at the heads of our churches, schools, homes and other societies, will feel that the moral betterment, the real learning capacity and the intellectual betterment of the masses of our race in every city and town and in the rural districts of this country are the burdens that should be closest their hearts.

And yet, that person who is not morally clean and honest, not so much for the sake of those they lead, as for their own sake, is very ill prepared to do this work.

General Matos to Act as Mediator.

Willemstad, January 10.—Rumors are in circulation here to the effect that the Venezuelan government has cabled to General Manuel A. Matos, who is now in Paris, to stay there and that it is the government's intention to charge General Matos with the task of settling the controversies between Venezuela and France and Holland, in case those governments will not accept former foreign minister, Jose de J. Paul, as the arbiter.

Eye Examinations

Our testing rooms are equipped with the latest instruments, and our specialists are all graduate optometrists. Thus, we are prepared to fit the most difficult cases.

A. K. Hawkes Co. 14 Whitehall St. 125 Peachtree St.

CHANGE IN SOUTH WITHOUT ANY PARALLEL IN HISTORY

Calhoun Creed Being Unlearned in School of Experience. Revolution in Handling of Cotton and Negro Foreshadows Southern Supremacy.

Charles J. Haden, of Atlanta, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

The silent and persistent process of change in the south through the past four decades is without parallel in history. It is not easy for an individual to break habits; it is infinitely more difficult for a whole people to invert their traditions. It was fully a century before the French revolution was complete, yet the change wrought in France was less radical than in the cotton states.

During the second quarter of the last century the old feudal south was dominated by the intellect of John C. Calhoun. He was the expression of its economic system. When he stood up in Charleston his shadow stretched as far west as Texas. The shadow survived the man. He was, perhaps, the only great American statesman who believed a nation could maintain itself unsupported by a sturdy middle class. His south was to be strong at the circumference and weak at the center, the plantation to be his nucleus; government by representatives of leading families; a republic in form, but a plutocracy in fact. The cotton fields were near the deep seaports, in sentiment the planter preferred to trade with old England rather than New England. Free trade was his paramount political tenet. There was no place in the system for the skilled mechanic, or the small farmer, or the factory, or immigration, or free public schools. Wealth rested solely upon agriculture. Liverpool fixed the price of cotton and its authority to do so was not called in question.

Calhoun so skillfully blended logic and sophistry that the counterfeit reasoning still passes current among many of the third generation of those upon whom he cast his spell.

Learning in School of Experience.

But the time came when the cotton states began to unlearn the Calhoun creed. They matriculated in the school of experience, under the same hard discipline from which old Ben Franklin was brought to know "that he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." They discovered the value of labor-saving appliances when their own toil was the thing saved. They fought for their own freedom—for emancipation from dependence upon the negro. Year by year as this feature of the new education has been put more and more into practice, the problem of the negro and of labor have approached nearer and nearer to a solution. The rise of industrial centers like Atlanta, Birmingham and Charlotte created home markets for home products, gave employment to hitherto unemployed poor white labor from the mountains, revealing the benefits of diversified pursuits. By this object lesson the south learned that the plow was not the sole source of thrift.

Immigrants.

As the curriculum of this new school developed it came to be known that the immigrant was not an unmixed evil. When the immigrant paid a liberal price for land which had hitherto yielded nothing but taxes, furnished the merchant with a new customer, the state, with enlarged revenue, and the community with some new thoughts, he began to take account of his commercial value. There was kindled up a yearning for more like him. Later the free public school fought its way into recognition against an adverse sentiment. The politicians, who in the late sixties, argued against the taxing of one man to educate the children of another, veered with the shifting of public opinion, until in the early eighties nearly every officeseeker was a zealous advocate of free schools.

The martial spirit of the Calhoun period was not unfriendly to a liberal construction of that clause of the federal constitution which gave the citizen a right to bear arms. It found no better method of adjusting personal controversies in the last analysis than the duel. But the new school wrote both these habits into the criminal code, and the new public sentiment approved the law.

Liverpool No Longer Fixes Price of Cotton.

The pupils of the new school have pioneered into many other fields of endeavor. That sacred and prescriptive right of Liverpool to fix the price of cotton has been challenged. With each succeding year the sale of cotton becomes more of a negotiation and less of an arbitrary seizure at his own price by the spinner. The south has learned that by the simple process of twisting the fiber into thread its value is doubled; and by the further easy process of interlacing these threads its value is doubled again. This simple study in mathematics became attractive and cotton mills sprang up in nearly every southeastern village. The former preference for dealing with old England disappeared. The cotton planter waived sentiment, and, like a cold-blooded financier, he now pits the spinner of his county town against the spinner at Lowell, and both against the spinner of Manchester, and the highest bidder takes his precious white staple.

Southern Labor Best in World.

The employer of the south appreciates the fact that he has around him the very best labor in the world. He possesses a practical immunity from strikes. The laborer who does the greater portion of the common toil looks into the mirror, and, seeing in his color the mark of his humbler calling concedes with but little protest, the right-of-way to the superior race. Apart from all sentimental phases of this profound and pathetic race question, and considered solely in an utilitarian light, the negro is the greatest industrial asset of the southern states. From my earliest memory, running back to the closing years of reconstruction, I have heard warnings and prophecies of an inevitable calamity that must result from two races living on the same soil with equal political rights. But, in spite of all ill forebodings the friction has diminished with each advancing year.

All sympathize deeply with the negro in that his dollar costs him more toil and buys him fewer privileges than does the dollar of the white man, but it is the fiat of creation. A like disparity exists between white and white. The shrewd prosper and the stupid fail; the weak succumb and the strong triumph. Natural differences in many forms and of many kinds thwart the dreams of equality of opportunity. Who knows the remedy? The British boast that all who breathe under the flag of England are free, and yet under the laws of the British South African colonies the negro is forbidden to go upon the sidewalks, and his civil rights are less regarded than in any part of the southern states. Mr. Taft says that he will respect the fifteenth amendment, but in fact he knows it cannot be enforced. He has a recent precedent to guide him. When the Japanese school disturbances caused an uproar in California Mr. Roosevelt sidestepped the fifteenth amendment, in deference to the clamor of the white people of San Francisco.

Dividing Lines Being Effaced.

The Calhoun doctrine has been renounced in the matter of attitude of the individual southerner toward the federal government. In 1870 the government at Washington was looked upon as a conqueror to be submitted to under protest. In 1908 we are a part of the government; not only in it, but of it; not a province, but an inseparable part of an indivisible whole. Immigration, intermarriage, investments of one section in the other, the coming into control of younger men who know of the civil war only through books, have practically effaced the antagonisms that once divided the nation. The enormous increase of wealth, the interstate complications with railroads and trusts have turned our people toward Washington as the source of security and strength. Calhoun and his disciples would have recoiled in horror at the thought of congress intermeddling with the rights of the several states by passing the Hepburn bill, the pure food law or the employers' liability act. But the living generation not only approve these measures, but public opinion is fast moving toward national legislation, which contemplates dealing more directly than ever before with the affairs of the individual. I am confident that a uniform federal divorce law, an income tax and an inheritance tax would meet with southern support.

The World's Faith in the South Strengthened.

From the moorings of Calhoun toward those of Hamilton, the gain has been in that the faith of the world in the south's stability has been strengthened, our commerce increased, our institutions solidified and an inflow of men and money with which our country is being upbuilt.

The position herein taken would not be unanimously approved in the south. There still lingers, particularly among those of more advanced years, an ardor for the traditions of the past which no degree of present or future prosperity can diminish. They look back upon the days of their youth through a rosy mist of memory. But the controlling element is in alignment with the world's progressive standards. If the speed of the south's present progress is continued for another score of years it will lead all other parts of the Union.

JUDGE BEST
will be in Atlanta soon.

Surf Birds.

That birds of the family termed surf birds in the Hawaiian islands should leave that paradise of the Pacific to go and rear their young in the tundras of Alaska would seem to many an extraordinary proceeding, yet the turnstone and the black-bellied plover and the Pacific golden plover make the long journey of about 4,000 miles thither annually.

Reassuring.

(From Puck.)

Mrs. Dabington—Edgar, I believe there is a man under the bed.

Dabington—What of it?

"But he might come out and shoot me!"

"Oh, go to sleep, dear; maybe he has nothing with him but a bowie-knife or a stiletto."

Maud Muller Again.

Maud Muller on a summer day
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.
Then chugged the judge upon the scene
And scented things with gasoline.
—Puck.

Silence is indeed golden, and the pity is public taste won't permit the phonographs to reproduce more of it.—Puck.

Necklaces

Large neck chains—very quaint and old-fashioned-looking—are really very new things.

With these chains are worn the extra large lockets, hearts, oval tiger-heads or circular. Some are set with coral and conch-shell cameos; others are plain and can be beautifully engraved. Chains, fifteen dollars up. Lockets, ten dollars up.

Maier & Berkele

GEORGIA CLAIMS UP TO CONGRESS

Omnibus Bill to Be Taken Up by House Committee.

MANY STATES INTERESTED

In Fact, Nevada Is the Only State Which Does Not Figure in the List—Claims of Georgians Reported in Senate Bill Aggregate About $50,000.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, January 10.—(Special.)—The senate committee on war claims will take up on next Thursday, January 14, the omnibus claims bill, in which a number of Georgia claimants are considerably interested.

The war claims bill covers claims for damages for property confiscated by northern soldiers during the civil war, property seized by civil officers of the government following the war, and for French spoliation claims arising out of illegal captures and siezures of property prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic in 1800.

Among the southern states figuring in this bill as it was reported to the senate are the following: Alabama, $38,-978.81; Florida, $20,090.08; Georgia, $49,-733.67; Louisiana, $156,270.92; Mississippi, $50,940.45; South Carolina, $23,-857.56; Tennessee, $135,361.09; Texas, $3,838.03; Virginia, $170,638.22.

No Pay for Destroyed Property.

Of course, the government does not indemnify owners of property destroyed by the soldiers. It would bankrupt the government to have to pay for the property destroyed in Georgia alone during the Sherman campaign. The omnibus claims bill, as it passed the house, carried appropriations for $15,508 for stores and supplies and damages to churches and colleges in Georgia. The senate committee added $6,311.41 for French spoliation and a small amount for other miscellaneous claims, bringing the total up to $49,733.67.

All war claims must be passed upon by the court of claims before they can be included in this omnibus bill. The awards by the court to Georgia claimants amounted to $34,779, but the house more than cut this in half. It might be supposed that the war claims bill, since it covers property seized by federal officers and troops, would mainly benefit the southern states in which the contending armies grappled, such as the states of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and others. The bill carries, however, awards on account of losses from French spoliation.

For this reason Massachusetts leads the list in this bill with $391,500, and Pennsylvania comes second with $318,-863.47. As the bill originated in the house committee, it was limited practically to claims growing out of the civil war. The senate amendment, however, greatly increased its application, and extended the geographical limits of the territory affected. In one way this will increase the chances of the bill being passed, as its benefits are distributed among the citizens of forty-five states of the union. The only state omitted is Nevada, claimants formerly living in that state having moved to California. In addition to the items above indicated, there is a provision in the bill for the payment of $282,943.88, which goes to 3,809 letter carriers on account of overtime services rendered under the act of May 24, 1888.

Number of Georgia Claimants.

There is one Georgia claim for damages from French spoliation, sixteen miscellaneous claims for stores and supplies, which claims have been approved by the court of claims, and sixty-one miscellaneous claims from letter carriers, etc., brought by citizens of the Empire state.

The omnibus war claims bill takes no account of the cotton claims for the tax levied upon the staple during and following the civil war. This matter has been handled in separate bills, which have passed the house and the justice of the claims has been recognized by the supreme court of the United States, but the time limit fixed in these bills for filing claims has expired. In the report submitted to the senate by Mr. Teller, the committee makes the following observation in urging favorable action upon the claims bill:

"From the legislative history of the United States it must be apparent that its policy as to the payment of claims originating during the civil war has been to distribute the amounts over a great number of years. However harsh this rule has been, however unjust to many worthy claimants who have been compelled to wait indefinitely for relief, the original legislation which deprived them of an established legal remedy was justified by the pressing necessities of the times, since which time congress has from time to time enacted legislation under which various classes of claimants were successively given a hearing and a more or less tardy settlement made on the findings of various governmental tribunals.

Contrast Furnished by France.

"How different the treatment accorded our citizens from that accorded the citizens of France by that republic, which, though beaten down by the armies of Germany, and in her hour of defeat, obligated to pay the greatest war indemnity ever exacted (1,000,000,000 francs), immediately set aside 100,000,-000 francs for the payment of her war claims. The United States, instead of providing a comprehensive plan for the settlement—or at least the investigation—of all claims by the courts, actually repealed the jurisdiction already granted to its own court to do this act of justice.

"The court of claims had been created for the express purpose of doing justice between the citizens and the United States, and under its jurisdiction many of the claimants, who have since sought relief before congress, could have had their claims judicially determined had not congress, by the act of July 4, 1864, taken away its jurisdiction to consider claims of this character. This act is given in full. Had the claimants been permitted to bring their voluntary suits in the court of claims and take the testimony while the witnesses were yet living and secured judgment, undoubtedly a very great sum of money would have been taken from the treasury, which, at the time this statute was passed, was not prepared to pay anything more than the most pressing expenses of the government, an amount vastly greater than has been paid out or ever will be paid out, owing to the inability of thousands of claimants to prove their cases.

"The same act, however, made provision for the payment of a limited class of cases."



THE GOPHER IS IN THE HOLD-UP BUSINESS.

WEATHER TODAY; CLOUDY, WARM

Gee! Was Not Yesterday the Springiest of Spring Days.

The weather: Cloudy, variable winds, and probably warm.

Was it not a hummer yesterday?

Spring right in the very beginning of January. Oh, it was a beautiful day, perhaps the most beautiful in the entire winter. And talk about throngs of people on the streets. There were scores, and hundreds. Had it not been for the fact that the new year is so new, the thought might have entered the craniums of many people that the first day of evergreen appearance had come. There were not any Easter suits "en parade," so it must be conjectured that it was January in the winter time, with a spring day, but no spring season.

"Get your money ready," said the Gopher. "I do business with the utmost celerity these days. When I come around, gents, have the cash in your hands waiting for me. I don't want to have to use a club. Just hurry, because I haven't any time, and it is so inconvenient to actually hold you up. The police are sure working against these burglaries, and I would not be surprised at all if within a day or two they bring to light the real criminals. As the police are not mind readers, and absolutely cannot be everywhere at one time, they certainly ought not to be held responsible for every thought a burglar thinks, but you know burglars get rather bold sometimes, and that's when the police get wise and catch them."

The temperature: It certainly must have run up to the sixties.

REV. ROWLETT TALKS ON "TRUE GREATNESS"

At the Church of Our Father, yesterday at 11 o'clock, the Unitarian minister, Rev. John W. Rowlett, delivered a discourse on "True Greatness." He used as a text the statement which Jesus is represented as making about John the Baptist: "No one born of a woman has yet appeared who is greater than John the Baptist; and yet the lowliest in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he."

He said, in part:

"Because of his relation to Jesus, John the Baptist has been and ever will be a highly interesting character. In that relation he is the embodiment of what the guide should be, being ever ready to take men under his charge, never detaining them, but conducting them on and leading them into the presence of the king. Also he is a revelation of the proper attitude toward a superior, recognizing, as he did, that Jesus had a genius far greater than his own, and being concerned that it should appear in its full potency and undiminished radiance.

"Jesus did not say that John was the greatest man who had lived up to that time, only that there had never been a greater. Others no doubt had been as great, but no one had ever surpassed him. He belonged in the first class. The quality of his greatness was the best.

"In answering the question, in what did John's greatness consist, I will answer the larger question, in what is true greatness to be found. It did not consist in longevity, nor in the ability to accumulate material things and the abundance of the things which he possessed, nor in a high degree of mental development and in the possession of a large fund of accurate and important knowledge, but in his spirituality, which is morality raised to its highest power.

"Again, in answering the question, what were the forces that helped John to be great, I will also answer the larger question, what are the forces that always help to make men good and strong. These are, the force of heredity, that of environment, the indwelling God operating within the soul, and one's own personal effort. Full and strong were the moral streams that flowed down from the ancestral hills and empetied themselves into John's soul, while the moral and religious influences that surrounded his life were the best in that day. His nobility of character was the product of his personal effort in cooperation with the divine agency.

"We may be as great as John, and greater. Moral character has two phase, its quality and its degree. The highest kind of greatness is to be found in the quality of the moral manhood, and in this respect we may be as great as John. The degree of moral character that it is possible for us to attain is determined by our ideal, and since our ideal is higher than John's, it is possible for us to be greater. Thus in the degree of his moral manhood he that is least in the kingdom is greater than John."

BIFF—BANG—CRASH!

Another poor trunk smashed in handling.
Don't chance your clothing in poor trunks.
Ours are strong and durable.
They'll stand the biff-bang of travel.

Three to Sixty Dollars

ROUNTREE'S
W. Z. TURNER, Mgr.
77 Whitehall St.

SUPPLIES COMING FOR TAET FEAST

Green Turtle, 'Possum, Quail and Turkey in Abundance.

140 WAITERS AT BANQUET

Caterer Charles Merritt Installs Eight Gas Ranges in the Auditorium for the Cooking, and Three More Will Be Added This Morning.

Charles A. Merritt, caterer at the Piedmont hotel, one of the best known stewards and hotel men in the country, will be about the busiest man in Atlanta this week, for he is in charge of the Taft dinner, which is to be given at the Auditorium-Armory Friday night by the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

By Tuesday he is expecting from out-of-town for this dinner:

Green turtle, 250 pounds.
'Possums, 125.
Quail, 750.
Persimmons, 3 bushels.
Turkeys, 50.
Grapefruit, 50 dozen.

And other things in proportion. It promises to be the classiest affair ever served in Atlanta, and no pains are being spared to make it just what the directors intend it shall be, a success.

Already eight gas ranges have been installed in the basement of the Auditorium, and three more will be installed today, to cook that which is necessary there, and to keep the other steaming until served.

140 Waiters for Occasion.

Last night Mr. Merritt wired Judge Frank Park, of Worth county, to know when the 'possums would arrive, in order that they may be in prime order for the dinner.

To see that the dinner is served promptly and properly, a drill will be instituted this week for the 140 waiters who are to serve the diners. It has been found necessary to have 120 waiters, which will give five persons to each waiter, plates being laid for 600, to serve as promptly as desired. In addition, there will be twenty waiters who will not leave the room at all, and will attend to the wines, 'simmon beer and "Merry Widow punch," which is to be served during the evening.

"We will have everything ready and systematically arranged, so as to avoid any and all hitches," said Caterer Merritt. "Most of the preparatory cooking will be done on the great ranges at the Piedmont, so there will be very little to do but serve on the night of the banquet.

"The grapefruit for the first course are donated by President Candler, and come fresh and direct from his grove in Florida. We will get 250 pounds of green turtle Monday, to get ready for the soup, and the 'possum and quail will come about the same time.

"I am trying to get three bushels of ripe persimmons to garnish off a special dish, and hope to have them here in time. All of the details are about complete, and with the waiters well trained, believe Atlanta will see a banquet of which any one can feel proud."

Caterer Merritt will be personally in charge, and will devote practically all of his time to the affair this week.

400 Acceptance Already.

Over 400 acceptances to the dinner have been recorded at the chamber of commerce, and with five days remaining, it is believed that there will be many who will be unable to secure seats.

As printed in The Constitution Sunday morning, the details for this affair are practically complete now, though the banquet and all that remains is for Saturday's program.

Whether Mr. Taft will spend Saturday on the golf links at East Lake, or will take an automobile tour of the county, or make another public address, has not been decided.

It is very probable that he will visit the Tech, and, maybe, several other colleges during that day.

The program is in charge of the directors of the chamber of commerce, who will have another meeting today, to make the arrangements for Saturday. He will return to Augusta that afternoon.

ON THE "POWER OF LOVE" FATHER VAUGHAN SPEAKS

"The Power of Love" will be the theme discussed by Father L. J. Vaughan, one of the star attractions of the Lyceum course, in the Central Congregations church tonight.

Father Vaughan has appeared in Atlanta on several occasions, and always delighted his audience with his rare gifts of eloquence and his power as a lecturer. Those who have heard his address declare it to be the most powerful and thrilling message of the day.

ORGANIZE FOR CHARITY.

Alabama Will Have a State-Wide Association for the Poor.

Montgomery, Ala., January 10.—(Special.)—The organization for the promotion of charities and prison reform in Alabama, of which former Chief Justice S. D. Weakley is the president, has been fully perfected by the election of a full roster, including committee of all the departments. It is proposed to enter in extensive way into the work that is laid out for the organization.

The full list of officers follows: President, S. D. Weakley, Birmingham; vice presidents, B. C. Ehrenreich, Montgomery; Mrs. E. Semmes Colston, Mobile, and Miss Annie Williams, Birmingham; secretary, Rev. Frank Seay, Uniontown; treasurer, E. Craighead, Mobile; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Watterman, Mobile.

The committees are divided up as follows: State supervisor, Mrs. J. B. Watterman, Mobile; criminals, Miss Julia Tutweiler, Livingston; state, county and municipal institutions, Judge W. H. Thomas, Montgomery; charity organizations, Dr. H. T. Inge, Mobile; juvenile delinquents, L. H. Putnam, Mobile; neglected and homeless children, Mrs. C. B. Spencer, Birmingham; public health, Dr. T. D. Parke, Birmingham; social legislation, F. S. Ball, Montgomery; migration of paupers, Henry Hess, Mobile; organization of next conference, Maurice Williows, Birmingham; time ad place, Frak Seay, Uniontown.

Grover Cleveland

Ex-president of the United States, said just before his death:

"With the facilities offered by sound and trustworthy life insurance companies, I can scarcely understand how any prudent man, engaged in active business, and not possessing an assured income and fortune, should fail to protect himself and those dependent upon him by a reasonable amount of life insurance."

No company has been managed with more conspicuous economy and success than the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE of Newark, N. J. It offers you a most advantageous policy contract at very low rates, further reduced each year by large annual dividends.

ANGIER & FOREMAN
State Agents
ATLANTA, GA.

The Best Company For a Good Agent

HUSTLING WEEK AT CITY HALL

Police Board Will Meet at Station House Tomorrow Night.

This will be a live week at the city hall.

The council meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock, having been called together by the mayor, for the purpose of consolidating the vote for alderman in the sixth ward. John W. Grant was elected, and he will meet with the council.

Of course, other matters will be considered by council, and it is probable that matters of importance will come up.

During the week nearly all the council committees will hold their first meeting of the year, as the regular council meeting will occur next Monday.

The police board meets tomorrow night, and Councilman Spratling, chairman of the police committee of council, and Commissioner Marbut, of the ninth ward, will sit with the board for the first time.

The board of health meets next Friday afternoon, and will be reorganized by the election of a president and vice president. The question of placing Atlanta in good sanitary condition will be taken up. A strong appeal will probably be made by the board to the city council for an appropriation sufficient to meet the demands of the department.

The most important meeting will be that of the finance committee of council, which will be called together some day this week, as soon as the city comptroller is ready to submit his sheet showing the estimated receipts for the year. All the other committees of council are waiting until the finance committee makes up its budget.

IMPROVED PULLMAN SERVICE

Effective January 8, the Georgia Railroad placed in service Pullman Broiler-Parlor cars between Atlanta and Augusta on trains leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., and arriving Atlanta 12:45 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

COOPER BUYS DUBLIN MILLS

Atlanta Man Pays $80,000 for Factory in That City.

Dublin, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—A big deal was made here Saturday in the sale of the Dublin Cotton Mills. The plant has been sold to J. C. Cooper, of Atlanta, who has been here for several days trying to make the trade. The purchase price was $80,000, but the original cost of the plant was more than that. William Pritchett, of this city, had the controlling interest in the plant. Mr. Cooper has recently purchased the Hawkinsville Cotton Mill.

It is reported that Cooper is to increase the plant from 8,000 spindles to 10,000, and the number of operatives to be added will be thirty or more than the regular number that has been employed. This will give employment to about 175 people. The plant is located about two miles from the court house, just outside of the city limits.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Have you tried Clinchfield? The Coal of Quality.

Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, which guarantees age, strength and purity. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.



Georgia Sox

There was a rush for these "Georgia-Raised Socks" Saturday and scores of dozens were sold.

Plenty more for today, however, so if you want the best hosiery values you ever saw, come in.

Plain colors and fancies; and black with white feet.

Made of Georgia cotton in a Georgia factory which is backed by Georgia capital and operated by Georgia labor.

And these Sox are a credit to the State.

15c pair; 2 for 25c

Daniel Bros. Co.
L. J. DANIEL, President
45-47-49 Peachtree Street

DR. BROUGHTON SPEAKS ON IMMANUEL MOVEMENT

In introducing his subject Dr. Len G. Broughton last night referred to what he called the fright with the doctors. He said the doctors were a cool lot, and had nothing to fear at his hands. He said it would not hurt to be told for once they did not know everything in the world.

Text: "Whatsoever things are true; whatsoever things are honorable; whatsoever things are just; whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are gracious, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."—Phil. iv, 8.

"Recently there has sprung up in Boston what is known as the Immanuel Movement, which claims to combine psychic or mental healing with religion. The movement had its origin with Dr. Worcester, Dr. McComb and Dr. Coriat, Dr. Worcester and Dr. McComb being the ministers of the Immanuel church, Episcopal, and Dr. Coriat a physician and specialist in the treatment of nervous diseases.

"From the first announcement made concerning the new departure till the present moment great interest has been centered in it. Other ministers in and around Boston and throughout the country have taken it up, and other churches are practicing it. It is perhaps not extravagant to say that no movement in the church has traveled so rapidly in modern times. In every section of the country it is being talked about favorably and unfavorably by both the church and the medical profession while suffering humanity hitherto unaided reaches forth its trembling hand with at least a faint hope that the day is not far distant when there will come the long-sought relief from pain and suffering.

"In view of the great progress that the movement has made, and the extent to which it has agitated the world and involved the church, I think it perfectly proper that we should stop long enough to give it an honest investigation, and see whether or not there is any truth in its claims. This is what I have tried to do, and what I have to say at this time is the result of the investigation.

Nothing New to the World.

"I do not claim to have mastered my subject. It is true I have tried to post myself by personal observation, and reading all the literature obtainable, but the field is so broad that I find it hard to formulate my conclusion in such a way, I fear, as to make them of much practical value.

"I want to say first of all that the main principle set forth by the movement is not new to me. Long before there was such a movement, even when I was a young practicing physician, I held firmly to every claim of the present day psycho-therapist insofar as the treatment of disease is concerned.

"As the annual orator of the North Carolina Medical Society eighteen years ago, I prepared an address on "The Influence of the Mind Upon the Body in the Production of Disease.' I was providentially hindered from the delivery of the address, but wrote it out, and now have it in my possession. In the address I tried to set forth the fact that one of the physician's greatest therapeutic agents is mental suggestion, and I urged upon the members of that noble profession to attach more importance to this fertile field for the relief of sickness and suffering.

"I wish to say that the main principle upon which this so-called new movement rests is nothing new to the medical profession. From time immemorial physicians have to a greater or less degree relied upon it in the treatment of diseases, especially such diseases as are found in neurotic temperaments; and indeed they have relied upon it to a great extent in the treatment of all diseases.

The Element of Confidence.

"The element of confidence so universally prized by the physician is only the same principle expressed in another way. It has always been regarded as a truth that a mere charlatan who possesses the faculty of instilling confidence in his patients will do more with a bread pill in a certain class of diseases than the wisest physician, with the most scientific compound, who has not this faculty.

"The only new feature of the movement is its 'religiousness;' and even this, to a great extent, is not new; for as far back as church history goes we find examples of healing. The so-called miracles of the Roman Catholic church, by the presence of the Host, the bones of the sainted dead, the Holy Baby, and other means of a similar character are of the same nature. That cures have actually been wrought through these means, no one with any degree of intelligence will dare deny. Of course, no intelligent mind with or without a knowledge of the Bible could be persuaded that the healing virtue in such cases is in the means. It is the power of suggestion that does the work. The light of hope which is suggested by these means is sufficient to reverse the whole physical machinery and bring about the needed relief. Of course, I am referring to the work of man and not in any sense to the miracles of our Lord, who, being the source of all law, works with or without law as He, in the exercise of His own sovereign will, sees fit. The miracles of Jesus are in no sense to be considered in this class. They were wrought upon animate and inanimate matter. They were miracles, actual miracles.

"But while the Church of Rome has always practiced healing by the law of suggestion, the Protestant church as such has never done so, hence as a distinct Protestant church movemenut that which we are now considering is new.

Faith Cure and Christian Science.

"To be sure, there have been movements of so-called 'faith cure,' 'Christian Science,' and other healing isms in the Protestant church. But they differ from this. What is known as 'faith healing' ignores all remedial or scientific agencies whatsoever, while so-called 'Christian Science' does the same thing and goes further, denying that there is anything to be healed from; affirming that there is no such thing as sickness; that there is even nothing to get sick; that all is mind, and mind is all. But neither of these movements have satisfied the church. The position of the 'faith ourist' in ignoring all remedies is too narrow and contracted to allow our Lord, who is Master of all, the exercise of His sovereignty. It locks Him in a corner and tries to compel Him to work in this realm and in this alone. The position of the so-called 'Christian Scientist' is even more objectionable, because to the well-balanced mind it is readily seen to be no position at all. Its very foundation is a falsehood. I do not say this with any prejudice whatever, nor do I say it unmindful of the fact that in the field of suggestion, by carrying the light of hope, though in very feeble hands, it has often worked cures. My criticism is that it rests upon a foundation of scientific and theological falsehood, and therefore has no part in the Christian system.

"So far as I am able to learn, the Immanuel church in Boston is the first Protestant church that has ever openly declared in favor of mental or psychic healing as a department of its work and an obligation it owes to the world; and our study of it, therefore, will be from this standpoint.

The Principle Involved.

"1. We will consider the scientific principal involved. In the year 1749, John Hunter, a celebrated German scientist, was expelled from a leading scientific body in Berlin for making this statement: 'I am sure I can place my mind upon a part until I will have a like sensation in the part.' The statement was regarded by his fellows as so unscientific and fanatical that they at once expelled him. But his statement was not unscientific. Long, long ago, the scientific medical world came to see the truth of it. It came to see the force of mind over matter; that the mind largely controls the body, and when it is concentrated and held upon a given part with a fixed suggestion, it will act as an active irritant to the part, which will finally result in the dilation of its blood vessels, followed by congestion, inflammation and possibly the breaking down of tissues. The tissues of the body are often known to be diseased from no other cause than mal-impressions. This has been so often observed that it scarcely needs a word of proof.

"Perhaps one of the most interesting examples of this character is that of Madame Louise, of France, who became interested in studying the sufferings of the Savior on the cross. She read everything she could get on the subject. It was in her mind to eventually write a story on the tragedy of the cross. She finally went into a trance in which her subconscious mind, so wrought upon by her constant reading, continued to work and that without check. Toward the close of the second week of her trance, blood oozed from the five points of her body corresponding with the bleeding of the Savior. A number of such cases might be given in illustration of the same principle.

"But we do not have to go abroad to find such examples. We have proof sufficient all about us. For example, a man is told that he is looking badly until he actually sickens and dies. A girl is told that she is blushing until her cheeks become crimson.

The Good for the Bad.

"Now, the principle of the mental healer or psychotherapist is that since much of the physical ills is due in one way or another to mal-emotion and distorted mental impression, therefore, the cure is to be effected through the same channel. That is, by stimulating the opposite emotions and impressions, substituting the good for the bad; good thoughts for bad thoughts; pure thoughts for impure thoughts; healthy thoughts for unhealthy thoughts. Surely every man will see the force of this principle and see its place in the teaching of the Christian church.

"The Apostle Paul in our text is working upon the same truth. It is true he is addressing himself to Christians; that is, those who have received Christ, and who are 'born again,' which is the very first consideration in the formation of character and the promotion of happiness. But though they are Christians to begin with, the apostle finds it necessary to exhort them in the matter of their thoughts, knowing, as Soloman said, 'As a man thinketh in himself, so is he.'

"The text desires to accomplish two things: First, it desires to keep an open channel between the man and his Lord, and second, it desires a reflex blessing upon the man himself. No man can think always such thoughts and not find himself formed in the same direction.

A Man Like His Model.

"There is a story told of Michael Angelo, that when he finished work upon his masterpiece, the head of David, perhaps the most perfect face and features ever carved in marble, that it was observed by those who knew him best that the hard, rugged lines in his own face had softened so that his whole features were materially changed, and his voice, which had hitherto been harsh, had modulated. This is not strange; it is what we find occurring every day; it is the influence of a man's thoughts upon his personality, even to the extent of affecting his physical appearance. What a great and important truth this is, and why should anybody tremble with fear when there is an effort to bring it into prominence and insist upon its place in the realm of health, happiness and character. It shows that the application of the principle of suggestion is far broader and much more comprehensive than that which has been given it. It involves the whole field of environment, whether of companionships, scenery, climate, or anything else in the way of an atmosphere of impression and suggestion. These relationships, properly studied and utilized, will change the emotions and oftimes restore to the normal that which is abnormal; and whether it does it directly or not, it will materially aid in bringing it about.

The Relation to Religion.

"2. The application of the principle of suggestion to religion. As has already been intimated, the law of suggestion has a much wider range than the body, and we make a great mistake if we suppose that it can be helpful only in the treatment of physical disorders. This is only one side of its operation. Properly understood and properly observed, it will aid the spiritual man as well as the physical man. For example, a man is morally down. This he sees and realizes, and through the operation of the Spirit of God convicting him of his sin, he has no rest day or night. Finally, he is brought under the influence of the gospel. His benighted, sin-tossed soul is shot through and through with the light of hope in Jesus Christ. The preacher or personal worker dealing with him, knowing for a fact that Jesus Christ is his only hope of pardon and freedom from the weight of sin, approaches him with such assurance as to stimulate in him sufficient hope to enable him to yield in faith to Jesus the Savior, and at once the new adjustment is made and he feels himself what he really is, 'a new creature in Christ Jesus.' This is the way of salvation. The soul is stimulated to believe in and yield to Christ through the suggestion that comes from the faith and conduct of those about him. This makes the personal element in preaching or teaching very important. The more assuring the source of the suggestion the more certain the faith inspired. To shoot the light of hope into a darkened soul sufficient to inspire faith in Christ which is unwavering, one must himself be possessed with a faith that does not waver.

Faith Begets Faith.

"Dr. A. T. Schofield, in speaking of physical healing, says: 'When the eye of the patient meets the eye of the physician, the cure begins, if it is likely to take place at all.' This, I am quite sure, is true. I have experienced it for myself and seen it in others.

"So is it with us in our efforts to lead lost souls to Christ. Our part in the process is to inspire faith in Jesus, the only Saviour. This we can only do when we ourselves believe. More and more I am becoming convinced of this fact. A pretended faith will ultimately disclose itself. The man, mastered by any purpose or passion, will soonor or later have it revealed in his own personality. By the constant chiseling of the sculptor, the marble becomes the model, and so is the formation of our characters. Christ is not only the Saviour! He is that, but He is more than that; He is the Model. Every man, conscious of his salvation, is desirous of becoming like Him. For this to be realized, there must be a constant process of character metamorphosis, which is the product of faith, a belief first in such a possibility, then in Christ, the Spiritual Sculptor, which the Spirit of God seizes and uses to the accomplishment of the result.

"The Apostle Paul, in writing to the Galatian Christians, says, 'The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control.' This is the Christ character. The direct means for bringing it to pass is the Spirit of God; but even He cannot do it, unless there is an atmosphere of faith for Him to work in. The soul desiring such a character must believe, and believing, yield, without reserve, to the operation of the Spirit.

The Limitlessness of Faith.

"We see, therefore, that faith is everything. Jesus Himself said, 'All things are possible to him that believeth,' and then turned, as if to show that His power was not limited; that as God manifests in the flesh, He could do anything, and healed a man deaf and dumb by simply speaking to him.

"Jesus has this same power today. He has surrendered no part of it. He may not apply it in the same way. That is immaterial. What we want, certainly what we need, is to realize that He is the same 'yesterday, today and forever.' And realizing it, believe what He says.

"We must keep in mind, however, that it is not best for us every time to obtain the thing that we desire. Jesus, as our sovereign Lord, knows this, hence the faith that grips the infinite is a faith, which, after all, refers everything to His superior wisdom, knowing that His love for us is so great that no good thing will He withhold from us.

Place of Healing in the Church.

"But our final consideration concerns the place of this so-called 'new movement' in the church of Jesus Christ. And, first, I want to say that as a movement, keyed to psychic healing alone, I do not believe that it has any place as a department of the church. I do believe, however, in some of the principles that it emphasizes. I believe, for example, that the church, commissioned to follow the example of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, must interest itself in the healing of the body. To divorce itself from this most important phase of life is worse than folly. Everybody is willing to admit that the church should provide for Christian education, else a pagan form of culture will result. But wha tabout the healing of the body? This is more important than education. Besides, when a man is sick, he is in a condition to be impressed easier than at any other time in his life. Why should the church, therefore, not enter this field and claim it for Jesus Christ? Most assuredly it should, and as far as in my power lies, I shall see to it that it does.

"I do not believe that there is any department of human need that the church should not endeavor to supply. In the early days of the church she compassed every sphere of human life. There was no department of human activity that she did not direct. Religion, education, science, art, philosophy, and even the chief pleasures of life were in her keeping. From the cradle to the grave, on week days and Sundays, the church compassed human life. This was the day of great faith. There was a devotion and an intensity in the church which we have not today. Thank God we are waking up, and it is not to be wondered that in the gray dawn of the morning, when the full light has not yet been revealed, there should be some over-enthusiasm manifested.

"And in claiming for the church the right to enter this fertile field, I am doing so without any reference to methods, whether by prayer, suggestion or the doctor. I simply claim that the church must go its length in the department of healing, let the method be such as adapts itself to the individual circumstance.

"The Christian ministry to the sick is a very helpful agent. The faith and the prayers of such ministry is recognized to be helpful, by all believers. But in another sense is Christian ministry helpful:

"Some years ago in conversation with Dr. Howard Kelly, of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, upon the subject of the nurse training, he said: 'Every nurse should be a devout Christian, for, say what you will, there is something in her manner and even in her touch that is not to be found in the non-Christian.' I believe he is right. Indeed, I know it. The Christian creates an atmosphere that is of indispensable value in the art of healing. It is a tremendous hope-inspiring suggestion. The church should recognize this and, as far as possible, provide for it.

The Laws of Health.

"It should also be a part of the work of the church to inculcate in the lives of those that receive its ministry the highest possible knowledge of the laws of health and happiness. The vast majority of the physical ills that we have to deal with are due to ignorance of these laws. People ofttimes get sick because they do not know how to keep well. They get despondent. Their powers of resistance are weakened and they get sick. They do not need physic so much as they need encouragement, and this the Christian minister and the church-at-large should be prepared to give. Not as a doctor should it be given, but as a Christian teacher striving to add to the welfare of his fellowman.

"I do not believe that the preacher can hope to be sufficiently posted in the science of diagnosis to trust himself to say when there is organic or functional disease. If here and there there is one sufficiently trained to do it, he is such an exception as to have no part in the general rule. But whether he diagnoses or not, he can be, and must be, an important factor in effecting the cure. Every church should have some place open to the public, where the services of wise, conscientious physicians, working in the cause of the church, will diagnose diseases, such as they can treat, calling upon the church when its services are needed.

"I would not make of every church a regular clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of physical diseases by the minister in charge. But I would have every church constantly open to the public and let all suffering humanity of whatever kind, and for whatever cause, resort to it for such suggestion and comfort as may come through a consecrated, sensible ministry. This we have failed to do to a great extent, consequently the suffering and the sorrow of the world has multiplied until today the very atmosphere about us is filled with groans and anguish.

Church Must Touch Sick.

"The church has got to come into more direct and intimate touch with physical and moral suffering. It cannot longer be divorced from it and live. It has got to take its sympathy and its faith to the world in need; yea, it has got to do more—it has got to so understand the laws of life as to be able to supply the needs.

"Never mind what the suffering is due to. Never mind what remedy is being applied, the place of the Christian church cannot be filled by anything else. The doctor has his place, and so has the Christian church.

"This brings me to my concluding word. The ministry of the church of today must have a broader field in which to operate. As expounding the word, it must see before it the wide, wide world of seed, and strive to apply the truth to every department of life. What an important sphere, and how careful and thorough the preparation should be. It must compass more than a knowledge of theology. It must compass the whole of life. The minister himself, more than any other man, needs to know man, and not only so, but he needs to know every possible avenue of approach to him.

"Never mind the method, provided it is Christian. The Master of all good is Jesus Christ the Lord, and the place of the minister and the church is to so reveal Him as to cause a needy world to seek conformity to His Will. It is not enough to labor to get souls saved; that, of course, is our first and most important consideration. But while this is being done, we must remember that we also have a mission to the suffering and the sorrowing in every field of human life.

"This is what our Lord wants of His church, and this is what the world is waiting to see."

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LANDRUM CALLED BY LOUISVILLE

Formal Action Taken by the Broadway Baptist Church.

Louisville, Ky., January 10.—As had been indicated, the Broadway Baptist church, of this city, today extended a formal call to the Rev. W. W. Landrum, of Atlanta. Dr. Carter Helm Jones was the last preacher to occupy this pulpit.

Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in his annual report to his congregation yesterday, intimated that the probabilities were that he would not long remain in the city.

The pulpit committee of the Broadway Baptist Church, of Louisville, Ky., last week elected Dr. Landrum to fill the vacancy in their pulpit, and yesterday his name was presented before the Broadway congregation for ratification and was accepted.

Dr. Landrum stated to The Constitution that he had received a telegram from Louisville, but that he had not yet been formally called by the Broadway Church. The board of trustees and the faculty of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, of which Dr. Landrum is an alumnus and trustee, from Georgia, have joined with the church in urging him to come to Louisville.

A pure whiskey is fine for family and medicinal use. Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full parts $3, delivered. All mail order houses.

NURSE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Said to Have Taken $300 From the Home of a Patient.

New York, January 10.—Charged with the larceny of jewelry worth $300 from the home of a patient, Mrs. Lulu M. Barr, a trained nurse, who said her home was in Nashville, Tenn., was arraigned today in police court and held in $1,000 bail for trial. Mrs. Barr said, according to the police, that she had studied under Dr. Foster Potter, of Nashville, and that her husband was now a resident of that city. In court today she asked for a jury trial on the charge.

JUDGE BEST

will be in Atlanta soon.

DR. HENDERSON SPEAKS ON "CIVIC STEWARDSHIP"

Powerful Address Delivered at the Grand to Large Audience, Under the Auspices of the Associated Charities of Atlanta.

Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, of the University of Chicago, delivered the most powerful and the most telling lecture on charity to a very large audience at the Grand yesterday afternoon that was ever heard in this city.

The mission of the new movement for charity was told in such a vivid manner that anyone who has been doubtful could not go away without the clearest insight into the great subject.

Dr. Henderson's subject was: "Civic Stewardship." He laid the blame of the existence of crime, insanity, disease, pauperism, to "social neglect," and upon these two words his whole lecture was based. The most striking feature of the discourse, and one which will cause much thought and more use of the intellect in the future from the great minds of the world was his reference to the wasting away of human machinery. The lives which are incapacitated every day in the sweat shops, in the mills, factories, mines for future use, thereby necessitating the existing of ignorance, vice and poverty in this country, he said, was due to the fact that the human machinery of this country is not protected when it arrives at that stage. When a man loses his right arm, when he becomes physically unable to work in a sulphur mine, in a coal mine, in mills and factories, there is no pension to protect him and his family or those to come, consequently all about him grows up in sheer neglect, neglect by those who live in the upper strata.

Major Guinn's Introduction.

Dr. Henderson was introduced by Major R. J. Guinn, who said: "This city has many institutions in which she may have pride, but there is not one of them greater than the Associated Charities. There is nothing more important to this community at this stage of its growth than that of scientifically taking care of the unfortunate and needy. The time has come when the antiquated and unscientific methods must be laid aside. Let it be understood that the Associated Charities of Atlanta is firmly established." He then introduced the speaker.

Dr. Henderson, in opening, said: "For twenty-seven continuous years I have been on the boards and committees to help organize associations of the character of the Atlanta Associated Charities, and the more I think about it I am more convinced it is better to put money and time into it, because it is the greatest of all charities. Those who have made more headway toward charity are those who have been associated in this new movement. It is not a tax on the community, but wisely directed charity is an investment. That there shall be no disease, illiterate, insanity or paupers is the ideal for which we should all work.

Pauperism Not Necessary.

"Pauperism is not necessary. Crime is not necessary. You are interested in the elimination of diseases, crime and pauperism. If you have any wrong element in the community you are taxed for it. To have a criminal class is the work of social neglect. Our work begins with a study of persons, with a study of facts. It begins with the study of the poor neighbor, to you, as some of our old-fashioned societies did: 'You pay to us $10 per month, or $100 per year, and you may never think of poverty again,' but when you study poverty at first hand, that is the charity the Associated Charities is teaching. The administrative expenses, of opening an office, training women and men to go into the details of the work, are to only help further the movement, to aid those who are the social uplifters. You go and teach in the poor neighborhood. That is the way to study poverty. But maybe you cannot teach. Be a rent collector. You can go as a relief worker to the poor and they beg from you, but if you go on a business basis, they will not whine and beg from you. Study cases, get into the contact with one case, and study it. None are lost, none are doomed as long as there is a good Christian man or woman in this town. Social neglect is the cause.

We Say He Is a Drunkard.

"We say he is a drunkard. Who opened the saloon? Who gets the benefit of the taxes from that saloon? Who did it? The man who didn't fight! Who has sinned? It is the sin of those who have, and not of those who have not. How many thousands of people are not helped? They live on it, on their low wages, you say. My friends, they do not, they die on it. I can prove it to you. Go to your board of health, there you will find out. They don't live on your charity. They die on account of social neglect. What is the social politics or social policy? It is the organization of the municipal conscience on the basis of the organized charity. The Associated Charities is here to develop a municipal conscience, to organize in every part of the city a scientific philanthropy."

Dr. Henderson dwelt on the police, stating that they represented the majesty of the law. He complimented the police of the country on their good work, and concluded on that phase of the question by saying: "When you reward your police for saving the boys instead of arresting them, you will get the right results. The playground is the next step above the juvenile court. They talk of patriotism and paternalism. They both mean the same. Patriotism is the love of the fatherland. Then let the fatherland take care of its children."

About Personal Charity.

Regarding personal charity work he said: "You go into the poor homes. Smell! Smell! Use your eys and nose, smell and look, the conditions existing in the poor settlements will then confront you. Then you will establish municipal legislation."

Of the worn-out human machines of this country, Dr. Henderson stated: "You take the man that is worn out, and put him on the dump heap, send him to the relief society. That's wrong. Thousands of men's lives are being torn away from them every year, they are incapacitated. A man loses his right hand in a mill. He cannot work; his family is without money; they grow up in ignorance. This can be overcome. Let the whole legal fraternity of these United States devote their time and intellect on how to take care of the sick and injured workingmen of this country, and then you will realize the ideals of Associated Charities."

Music was furnished by the Trinity quartet and Dave Silverman, under the direction of Charles Sheldon. Dr. Wilmer opened the exercises with prayer.

XMAS OFFERING TOTALED $3,000

Generous Subscriptions Made for the Wesley Memorial Hospital.

The Christmas offering for Wesley Memorial Hospital, made in the Southern Methodist churches of the state on Sunday, December 27, shows an advance over the offering made in 1908. More churches made the offering, and the amount is larger by half. The Georgia conferences endorsed the plan of presenting this cause, and while some of the churches made the offering before December 27, and some on the Sunday following, the offering was generally made on the 27th, the date set apart for this. Pastors on circuits, who have more than one church, are presenting this cause as they reach their churches. It is known that this cause will be presented to some of the large churches where, for good reasons, the making of this offering was deferred.

The purpose of this offering from Georgia Methodists is to pay for free work for the deserving poor. Each year, Wesley Memorial Hospital does a large amount of charity work, and the Georgia conferences, who own the hospital, each year recommend this offering, which pays, in part, for the charity work. Last year the amount of charity work was more than $14,000.

Atlanta, the largest district in point of numbers in Southern Methodism, gives more, of course, than any other district in the state. The amount reported from 28 churches in this district is $837.86. Other churches that have not yet reported have made the offering, or will do so soon. The amount reported is a gain over the offering of 1907, as is also the number of charges reporting. The offering was made in practically all charges in the district, small and large.

The total amount reported to date is about $3,000. More than 200 pastoral charges have reported.

Wesley Memorial Hospital opened its doors in August, 1905, and has always had a splendid patronage from every section of Georgia. The service, both for free patients and pay patients, has been uniformly good. During 1908, the capacity of the hospital was increased, a nurses' dormitory erected, and the property improved in many ways. While owned by the Georgia conferences, the hospital treats patients without regard to belief.

The large amount of free work done by the hospital makes the Christmas offering a great help. The investment by the Methodists of the state and their friends, in this hospital, is a most excellent one.

Russian Socialist Arrested.

Verkhein-Uralsk, Russia, January 10. M. Kosorotoff, one of the leaders of the socialist party in the duma, has been arrested and placed in jail here for alleged connection with political agitation by the workmen of this vicinity during the Christmas recess. M. Kosorotoff was arrested last June, charged with having delivered a post-election speech at Ufa, in which he incited the people to armed resistance of the authorities.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO NEW ORLEANS

Mardi Gras Speed Carnival Will Attract Large Crowds.

New Orleans, La., January 10.—(Special.)—From five to ten special trains will be run to New Orleans from all parts of the country for the Mardi Gras Speed Carnival, which the New Orleans Automobile Club will give February 20, 21, 22. Special rates will also be offered on all regular trains from all parts of America, the rate being about one fare for the round trip. Thousands of lovers of sport, as well as those anxious for the specatcular festivities of the Mardi Gras, will thus be attracted south for the races.

From New York "The Wall Street Special" will be run by the Pennsylvania railway. From Cincinnati and Columbus special trains will be arranged by George H. Smith, general passenger agent for the Queen and Crescent road. From Chicago a special will be made up by the Illinois Central, while special Pullman cars will be placed on the Eastern Illinois and the Louisville and Nashville, railroads. The Louisville and Nashville will also have specials run from Louisville, through Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. The Southern will have a special from the Virginias and Carolinas, running through Georgia. The Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific roads will have specials from Texas and thousands will be brought from all parts of the Lone Star state. It is the intention of the New Orleans Automobile Club to make the Mardi Gras meet the first of a series of national automobile conventions to be held annuaully.

Unlike most sports, automobiling has never had a really national meeting or annual gathering. The Glidden tour, the Vanderbit cup race, the Grand Prize Savannah race and numerous track races during each season have brought together large numbers of tradesmen and devotees of the sport. But all these contests have been held during a season when a great portion of tradesmen and sportsmen were actively engaged with their business of other matters. But a small percentage of automobilists have ever visited New Orleans and especially during Mardi Gras.

For this reason they will be drawn to the Crescent City for their favorite sport and diversion when the wonderful sights of a historic and world-famed carnival are also to be enjoyed.

The Automobile Club assures the motorists that the hospitality of the south will be extended the visitors. Cards to the numerous clubs and invitations to the balls and social events will be secured for all who notify the secretary of their coming.

There are as many different grades of Coal as there are flour, fruit, furniture or friends—"Keiley Coal" is best. Keiley Fuel Co. Both phones 3585.

FARMERS' WIVES IN CONFERENCE

Meeting Will Be Held at Athens State College of Agriculture.

Invitations have been received in this city and throughout the state to "A Conference of Farmers' Wives," to be held at the State College of Agriculture, in Athens, January 19 to 23, coincident with the farmers' conference to be held there then under the direction of President A. M. Soule. This invitation is extended through Mrs. Walter P. Hill, wife of the late beloved and distinguished chancellor of the University of Georgia. With the invitations there is sent a program of the various addresses to be given, beginning Tuesday morning, January 19, and concluding Friday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. The list of subjects to be touched upon are both varied and interesting, and the speakers include both men and women who are recognized authorities in the south upon the topics in hand.

One of the most interesting features in connection with this conference will be the exercises on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m., when Miss Mary Creswell, of the State Normal school, will deliver a lecture on "The Principles of Cookery," which will be followed by a demonstration in cookery by Miss Meigs, and student teachers of the State Normal school, located at Athens. During the past year, it is claimed that the greatest advancement has been made in this department, and it is believed that demonstrations to this effect will be presented.

Visitors to the recent state fair in Atlanta will recall with pleasure the cooking demonstrations shown there, where cotton seed oil compounds were used instead of common hog lard as a shortening, and the wonderful results produced. This form of shortening is becoming general throughout the country now, and is contributing mainly to the success of the new style of cooking.

Another interesting lecture for this conference will be that on Thursday afternoon, when Professor M. P. Jarnigan will make a talk on "Pure Milk—the Outlook for Dairy Farming in Our State." He is a recognized authority on this subject. Since the use of cotton seed meal, mixed with hulls, as a cattle feed for dairy cows, as well as work stock, has come to be general, the interest in this industry has increased, and the results proving most satisfactory. The cream has been richer, the yield greater, and the general health of the stock improved. There will be a large gathering at this conference, it is thought.

HELD ON ARSON CHARGE, YOUNG MAN KILLS HIMSELF

Negro Alleged He Was Paid by Lacour to Burn Latter's Store.

Alexandria, La., January 10.—J. E. Lacour, a young merchant, of this city, committed suicide at his home here, late this afternoon, under sensational circumstances.

Ed Ford, a negro, arrested on the charge of burning a store owned by Lacour, at Plaucheville, confessed to the crime and declared Lacour paid him to burn the building. Lacour was placed under arrest today. When a deputy sheriff arrived to take him to Marksville, the seat of the parish in which Plaucheville is located, Lacour secured the officer's consent to accompany him home to bid his family goodbye.

Asking that he might change his clothes, he went in a bed room and, securing a small rifle, sent a bullet through his brain. He was dead when his wife and the officer reached him.

Clarke's Pure Rye is the one perfect whiskey. Bottled in bond. Four full quarts $3, delivered. All mail order houses.

Where Rich Men Are Few.

(From The London Illustrated News.)

Bulgaria is the nearest approach to a peasant commonwealth which the world has known in modern times. There is not a Bulgarian Slav who is not the owner of a plot of land upon which he lives and out of which he gets his own livelihood by his own labor.

Large landowners are almost unknown. The few men of wealth in the country are mostly of foreign birth or descent, and even they would not be counted as wealthy according to the standard of other European countries.

The small landowners, who form the vast majority of the population, are peasant born and peasant bred. They are extremely thrifty. They are content with very plain food. They wear the same sheepskin garments from year to year, only turning their coats inside out with the changes of the season.

Whole families, even of well-to-do peasants, sleep in the same room upon mats stretched out on the floor. They live under conditions of dirt and discomfort which no British or German or French laborer would tolerate for a week. Yet, notwithstanding their disregard of the simplest sanitary arrangements, they grow up singularly strong and healthy.

Moreover, they are free from the irritation caused among other laborers, overworked if not underpaid, by the spectacle of neighbors living in affluence and ease without any necessity to curtail their expenditure. I was told by a foreign banker in Sofia who had traded for many years in the country that he doubted greatly whether there were fifty men in all the rural districts who had net incomes of $5,000 a year.

Have you tried Clinchfield? The Coal of Quality.

LADIES

Beginning Tuesday, January 12, at THE KING HARDWARE, 53 Peachtree Street,

THE FLEISCHMANN CO.

will give a series of

FREE DEMONSTRATIONS

in Bread-making, afternoons at 2:30, by Miss Jones, teacher of domestic science.

Ladies interested in home baking are cordially invited.

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SPECIALTY: Diseases of Women

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SPORTS

::: Edited by ::: DICK JEMISON

TULANE BASKETBALL TEAM



This Team Will Play the Atlanta Athletic Club on Thursday Night. Reading From Left to Right: Standing—Lindner, Walmsley and Banks. Sitting—Bradburn, Huff, Frants, Trevejo and Behrend.

TULANE MEETS ATLANTA A. C.

Fast Basketball Game Is Expected on Thursday Night.

The Atlanta Athletic Club basketball team will have a strenuous week of it this week. Having disposed of the Mercer University team in easy style, the men will tonight settle down to work for their next game.

A practice affair will be held tonight, and tomorrow night an exhibition game will be played to fill in the program of the athletic night. On Wednesday night another practice affair will be held.

On Thursday night the Tulane University five will be played. Tulane always has had a good team, and this year's team is no exception to the rule, and the local players expect one of the hardest games of the season.

On Friday night another practice will be held, and on Saturday night the team will play its first out-of-town game, when they meet the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association team on the latter's floor in Columbus.

Columbus has yet to be defeated on their own floor this season, and they are also said to have one of the strongest teams in the history—in fact, a team equal to last year's champions.

The local players, however, are not going to be outdone, and are going out to win. They may fail, but from the confidence the men express there is no such word in the basketball dictionary now. The local players have been practicing faithfully on a smaller court getting ready for Columbus. The latter's court is not much longer than the club's court is wide, and by fixing up baskets on the side, the local men have been getting in good practice for the game.

On January 22, Columbus will play a return game here, and on the 28th the University of Georgia five will be the local club's opponents. On the 30th a trip will be taken to Birmingham, and another hard game is this one. The games for February have not yet been announced.

WILL BOX AND WRESTLE FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE

Big Card Arranged for Tuesday Night at Armory Hall—Is a Good Cause.

Tomorrow night, at the Armory Hall, 10½ West Mitchell street, there will be a wrestling match and several other bouts, which will be for the benefit of a destitute family, who are worthy of help. Admission will be fifty cents, reserved seats one dollar.

The heavyweight championship of the south will be decided by Al Christensen, the Champion, and Will Taylor, of Atlanta. The winner is to throw his opponent two times out of three at catch-as-catch-can style.

The proceeds of the event will be given to a destitute family. The mother of this family receives $60 a year, and on this small pittance she supports, or rather attempts to support, herself, her paralyzed husband and a demented son. This is a worthy cause, and a large crowd should attend.

Preceding the star attraction of the evening, Myer Price and Will Ansley will don the mitts for a six-round bout, following which Kid Vittur and Bobby Van will go ten rounds. These two youngsters are good mixers, and should prove a good card.

Christensen will be remembered as the fighter who stopped Jack Foy in one round on Labor Day night at the Atlanta Athletic Club.

The Races at Havana.

Havana, January 10.—Racing results at Almendares park:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Won by Katie Gleason; Imposition, second; Dancing Boy, third. Time, 1:05 2-5.

SECOND RACE—Mile and a sixteenth, hurdles: Won by Lizzie Flat; Yucuri, second; Gadfly, third. Time, 2:25.

THIRD RACE—Mile and a sixteenth: Won by Jupiter; Jeannette M, second; Gowanda, third. Time, 1:54 2-5.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Won by Artful Dodger; Hawk's Flight, second; Elder, third. Time, 1:17 2-5.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Won by Camel; Charlotte Hamilton, second; Guarda, third. Time, 1:17.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs: Won by Wheat Bread; She Wolf, second; Miss Perigords, third. Time, 1:20.

WINTER BASEBALL DOPE IN BIG LEAGUE CAMPS

Pitcher Bill Burns, now with the All-American tourists, has written from Japan "that he does not want to pitch in Washington another season if there is a possible chance of his getting away, and under no circumstances would he return there unless he receives $5,000 for the season."

President Farrell, of New York, positively denies that he has sold or will sell George Moriarity to Detroit. "I cannot imagine why that story was sprung," says Farrell, "for we are not trying to make money by selling players."

Elberfeld will not have to leave the Yankees unless he so desires. This is the latest phase of the case. Manager George Stallings is said to have stated that the erstwhile leader of the Highlanders will not have to clear out unless he wants to.

Following Criger's demand for a piece of St. Louis' purchase money Catcher Spencer has bobbed up with a similar demand.

Mike Donovan, the young New Yorker who was tried out by New York at the close of the season, will be given every opportunity to prove his worth. Donovan will be taken south with the team.

It was an odd coincidence that Hoffman, the young outfielder tried by Boston two years back, should hit .279 in big league company and .279 in the Eastern League, where he was farmed.

Says Artie Hofman, of the Chicagos: "The trade between New York and St. Louis gives the Cardinals one of the best catchers in the business, and I'll wager that all the Cubs will be glad to see Bresnahan go to St. Louis, for the Giants should be much easier with him among the missing."

Tim Jordan, the Brooklyn slugger, says he is out for a big season in 1909. He works daily in a gymnasium and plays hand ball also.

Freddy Payne is out with a request to the Detroit management to inform him whether he is an asset of the Chicago club or of the Detroits, as both clubs carry him on their reserve lists.

Some one has launched the story that at one time or other in the not too distant past President Herrmann, of the Reds, vainly offered New York $25,000 for Roger Bresnahan. Not true.

Pitcher "Doc" White would like to play in Washington, his home, and a trade of Pitcher Burns, of Washington, for White is a possibility.

McGraw, Donlin, Mathewson, Strang, Seymour and several other ball tossers are playing an 18.2 billiard tournament at McGraw's parlors in New York.

According to Umpire Billy Evans, Herman Schaefer, of the Detroit Tigers, never takes his position at the bat that he does not draw a horseshoe with his bat on the ground for luck.

RECTOR RISKS LIFE IF HE RUNS AGAIN

Charlottesville, Va., January 10.—Although President Roosevelt has written a personal letter to "Jim" Rector, urging him to another race with Walker, the man from South Africa, Rector cannot take part in such a contest without endangering his life.

Rector, who is taking a law course here, and has done more to bring the University of Virginia into popular notice than any other man, has been warned that he cannot live two years if he continues in training. Rector was one of the athletes who journeyed to Oyster Bay to meet President Roosevelt on his return from athletic games in England.

Rector was just as positive when he talked with Mr. Roosevelt that he would beat Walker as he is now. He came back to the university and resumed his studies, disappointed but unconquered, when the doctors here discovered that he had overtrained—weakened the action of his heart. His one ambition seemed to be to get Walker on the cinder path for a second trial. Walker beat Rector in England, but Rector has been keeping himself fit, hoping for a second try at the world's champion.

The announcement that he must give up running if he cares to live and practice his profession as a lawyer was a heartbreaker for Rector. As yet he has not decided whether he will beat Walker, as Mr. Roosevelt has requested, and die, or win a great name as a lawyer.

It is entirely unnecessary for you to order an unknown brand of whiskey—you cannot be sure of the quality. Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, and is sold throughout the civilized world. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

Nick Altrock's wet goods emporium in Cincinnati was recently visited by burglars. Of Nick, by the way, 'tis rumored that he will find himself on the Milwaukee team next season.

SOME AUTO GOSSIP FOR AUTO FIENDS

Mayor McClellan, of New York, recommends a system of testing taximeters. It is doubtful if it would help, for a taximeter that would register correctly for the official tester, could be quickly tinkered to resume its occupation of robbing patrons. As it is now, the taximeter on one cab will register nearly twice as much as that on another for the same trip—it depends upon what cab you hire, how fast you spend your money.

The best opportunity yet offered for estimating the actual condition of the automobile industry will occur during the show of the licensed makers at the Madison Square Garden, January 16-23. This is distinctively the show of the old-time manufacturers, whose products are standard, and for which the demand, whether larger or smaller, is constant. In the Garden show those who diagnose the situation will be able to feel the public pulse by ascertaining what is the relative increase in the output of standard makes and how well sold up are the makers. This will give a better idea of the extent to which prosperity has returned than any summary yet made.

An innovation of interesting character is found on the 1909 models of the locomotive car, now becoming known as the "A. L. CO." This is a change of the arrangement of the controlling levers on the steering wheel. The sector on which the gas and spark levers move is separated from the steering wheel, so that it does not follow its movements, but remains in the same relative position, and the hand of the driver finds the controlling levers always in the same position. All possibility of confusion is avoided by this and considerable convenience afforded.

A tip for manufacturers who really want to cater to women patrons is found in the fact that at the show a car that was talked about as having a new style French bonnet attracted many women to the space where it was exhibited. Would a springtime display of new bonnets on cars be a help to the business?

Secretary F. H. Elliott, of the American Automobile Association, reports that the results obtained at the booth in the Grand Central Palace show have been very gratifying. The interest taken by individuals in the American Automobile Association work was surprising, he says, and dozens who called returned home with plans for forming an American Automobile Association club among the unattached motorists of their locality where there is no club. Many of these enthusiasts were from flourishing towns, such as Greenfield, Mass., where there is considerable automobile activity, but no organization, and the prospect is that by spring there will be a number of new American Automobile Association clubs on the lists. There are now twenty-six state associations in the national body, and the work at headquarters, 437 Fifth avenue, is increasing steadily.

AMHERST BASEBALL TEAM WILL PLAY 28 GAMES

Amherst, Mass., January 10.—(Special.) The Amherst college baseball schedule as announced today contains twenty-eight games. The schedule begins with eight games in the south during the spring vacation. This follows the precedent established last spring. On the trip this spring they will play with Trinity college of North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee university of Virginia, Annapolis and the University of Pennsylvania. The schedule is as follows:

March.
26—Trinity College at Durham, N. C.
27—Trinity College at Durham, N. C.
29—University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.
30—University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.
31—Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va.

April.
1—University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.
3—Annapolis at Annapolis, Md.
5—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa.
14—Springfield Training School at Amherst.
17—Bowdoin at Amherst.
24—Vermont at Amherst.
28—Bates at Amherst.

May.
5—"Aggies" at Amherst.
12—Harvard at Cambridge.
19—Yale at New Haven, Conn.
22—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.
26—Williams at Amherst.
28—Dartmouth at Amherst.
31—Williams at Williamstown.

June.
2—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.
3—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa.
5—West Point at West Point.
12—Brown at Amherst.
14—Brown at Providence.
19—University of Texas at Amherst.
26—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.
28—Wesleyan at Amherst.

Washington has the unique record of having graduated five catchers into the managerial ranks, namely, Jim McGuire, Malachi Kittredge, Louis Drill, Bill Clark and Jack Warner.

ATHLETIC NIGHT AT ATHLETIC CLUB

Big Program of Athletic Events Planned for Tuesday.

Tomorrow night, at the Atlanta Athletic Club, will be Athletic night, and on this occasion the club will show to the public the active interest that it is taking in all branches of sports.

These affairs have always been a huge success in the past, and all the members have taken an interest in them, and a large portion of them have engaged in the events.

A full orchestra has been engaged for the evening, and after the athletics a dance will be held. The lady friends of the club are cordially invited to be present.

The events scheduled to take place will be, handball, both singles and doubles, following which a dumb-bell drill led by Physical Director Weems, will take place.

Five innings of indoor baseball will be the next event on the program. It has been some time since the club has taken up indoor baseball, and this game should prove interesting to the spectators. Two picked nines will play the game, and the two sides are already claiming the victory.

The club basketball squad, which has been putting up such a fine article of ball, will play an exhibition game, and they promise the spectators to play the liveliest game that has yet been seen at the club.

Following the basketball, two bouts of wrestling and boxing will be held. Good men have been chosen for these bouts, and they are going to give a scientific and clean exhibition of these two arts.

The feature of the evening will be the acrobatic work, which will conclude the program. It is not announced who the men who will do this work will be, but they are going to be the best that can be obtained, and well worth witnessing.

The Athletic night will probably be given each year as a demonstration to the people of Atlanta what the club is doing along all lines of athletics. The program for the night is about completed by Athletic Director Heisman, and tomorrow he will probably make a definite announcement of all the events scheduled, and in the order in which they will take place.

JOINER SELLS OUT.
Soft and Stiff Hats cleaned, dyed and reshaped at Bussey's, 28½ Whitehall.

AUTO RACE FOR WOMEN.

More Than a Dozen Machines Entered for the Contest.

New York, January 10.—More than a dozen automobiles, driven by women, will start from here at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning on a two days' run to Philadelphia and return. The rules of the run provide that the women drivers must handle their own cars, and that any passenger carried must be a woman. Not a man will be allowed in a competing car. Mechanical work may be done by mechanicians in accompanying cars, however. Several receptions have been arranged for the fair motorists en route, including one by the Quaker City Motor Club, in Philadelphia, tomorrow night, at which Mayor Reyburn is expected to make an address of welcome.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM CATARRH.

Send for a Trial Sample of This Great Remedy, and Convince Yourself of Its Merit.

When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages, where the disease is located, and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Rome, Ga., Writes:

"I want to tell you how much good your medicine has done for me. Before I used your remedy I suffered so much with Catarrhal deafness I could hardly hear at all, but now I can hear as well as I could before I had Catarrh.

"I am now sixty-eight years old, and have never had anything to do me as much good as your medicine.

"I advise everyone who has catarrh to get and use the 'Total Eclipse Catarrh cure.'"

Send for Week's Treatment.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN MAKES DENIAL.

He Says Harriman Doesn't Control New York Central.

New York, January 10.—There was keen interest in railroad circles today over the report from Omaha that E. H. Harriman had gained a controlling interest in the New York Central lines, and was already exercising his power in the direction of the affairs of the railroad, by officiating as chairman of the executive committee.

William C. Brown, president of the New York Central, said:

"You can deny, for me, in every particular, the report from Omaha."

Mr. Harriman refused to be interviewed on the subject.

MISCEGENATION IN COUNTRY.

Bacon Wants to Know How Much There Is of It.

Washington, January 10.—Conferees on the census bill probably will be appointed by the senate and house, and begin the consideration of the senate changes in the bill within a day or two. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, offered an amendment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of miscegenation in the country, the enumerators of the census being required to specify whether husband or wife of such unions are wholly or partially of negro blood.

HIT DAUGHTER WITH A BRUSH

Relatives Say Park South Made Attack on Sick Girl.

After entering his home at 550 Walnut street early last night, Park South became angry, for some unknown reason, and, seizing a hair brush, it is alleged, hit his daughter, who is seriously ill with appendicitis. The blows brought tears to the young woman's eyes, and when members of the family proceeded to interfere, South rushed out of the house.

The police were at once notified, and began a search for South, but without success. The reasons which prompted South to strike his daughter could not be learned. She became excited and nervous during the time her father was present in the room, and it is feared the excitement may injured her chances of recovery.

ATLANTA FURNITURE MEN WORKED BY A NEW GAME

Complainants Believe F. A. Miller, Prisoner at Police Station, Is Guilty.

A clever trick was pulled off by Detectives Dorsett and Harper and Patrolmen Knight and McWilliams Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, and incidentally they bagged a considerable catch on which they had not counted.

The whole business was revealed in the arrest of F. A. Miller, a white man, 25 years of age, who was being held at a pawn shop on Decatur street, on suspicion of having stolen a batch of tools which he sought to pawn. While the officers were talking over the matter, Miller broke into a run and, with a good lead, dashed down Ivy street. Near the corner of Gilmer walked Detectives Dorsett and Harper, who saw the fleeing man and shouted to a negro in his path to stop him. The negro was fit for the occasion. He drew a pint whisky flask from his pocket and, pointing it straight at Miller, commanded him to hold up, on penalty of his life. "Stop or I'll kill you dead as a door nail," said the negro. Miller threw up his hands, and the negro held him until the arrival of the officers. It is said Miller offered the negro $2 to let him go free.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, representatives of three furniture companies came to the station house and complained that they had been buncoed out of quantities of furniture. They gave a description which fitted Miller, and which is said to have connected him with their losses.

The T. & C. Furniture Company, at 778 Marietta street, had a call Friday from a young man who wanted to buy a suit of furniture. He paid a small sum of money down, and gave an address. The furniture was delivered, and amount of the bill was about $38.

The Abbott and B. Maxwell Furniture Companies, also on Marietta street, were similarly approached.

The man who visited them is said to have rented houses temporarily and secured keys to the same. He would have the furniture removed to his alleged residence, and then sell the furniture, returning the key to his landlord and saying he was dissatisfied with the house.

The police and the furniture dealers think Miller is the man who worked the game. He is being held on a charge of suspicion, and will be tried this afternoon.

SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY HAS LEFT WASHINGTON

The Two Students He Brought Have Been Placed in American Colleges.

Washington, January 10.—Tang Shao Yi, the special Chinese ambassador to the United States, whose special mission in Washington has been cut short on orders from Pekin, left here today, unaccompanied, for Springfield, Mass., where he is to visit some friends of his earlier days, when he attended school in this country. Later he will go to Hartford, Conn., and thence to New York, whence he sails on the 19th inst. for home, by way of Europe.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and officials of the special embassy were at the station to see him off. During the week Prince Tsai Fu, honorary secretary, and Chung Mun Yew, the secretary, and a dozen other attaches, will join Tang in New York, and sail with him to Europe. The twenty students which Mr. Tang brought with him have been located in various American educational institutions throughout the country.

On reaching London, the ambassador will be met by interpreters, who will bring with them letters accrediting the ambassador to the governments of France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and other countries he is to visit.

Tang's enforced retirement, while in Washington, because of the one hundred days of mourning directed by the Chinese court, following the deaths of the emperor and empress dowager, was a great disappointment to him. This kept him from social activity, and from attending public functions, where he would have had an opportunity to exploit more fully the desire of the Chinese for the cultivation of closer relations between China and the United States.

There is a possibility that the downfall of Yuan Shi Kai may interfere in the proposition to raise the diplomatic rank of the missions in the United States and China to that of embassies. China had expressed the appreciation of the informal suggestion of the United States that the rank be advanced, which was considered as tantamount to agreeing to the proposal.

CHARRED BODY OF WOMAN

Found in Hay Loft of Barn—Mystery Shrouds Murder.

Marion, Ind., January 10.—A mysterious murder was uncovered today when the charred body of Mrs. Rosa Hicks, 23 years of age, wife of a timber buyer, was discovered in the hay loft of a barn in the rear of the residence of Thomas Wilson. Indications are that the woman was killed and the barn fired.

The husband of the woman, who separated from her a week ago, and Levi Sutton, who is charged by Ricks with alienating his wife's affections, have been arrested. A cab driver says that he drove Mrs. Ricks and a strange man to the barn at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending January 9, 1909. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent will be charged on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Emma Amason, Miss Lula Allen, Mrs Ed D Allen, Hertha Alshire, Mamie Apling, Mary Anderson.

B—Miss Bettie Brown, Miss Sallie Barnett, Miss Irene A Bennett, Miss Eunice Brown, Miss Claudie Bostwick, Miss Daisy Blossom 2, Miss Janie Brannan, Miss Mary Batey, Mrs L E Buckholz, Mrs J A Beasley, Mrs B P Buckman, Mrs Mary Bigsby, Mrs Mollie Biving, Mrs W W Bruner, Mrs Maude Bennette, Mrs Annie Bowden, Mrs Bessie Bryan, Mrs T C Brown, Mrs Helen Bartow, Mrs E R Books, Mrs S M Burk, Mrs Ester Butler, Mrs Lila R Boyd, Mrs Malissa Brooks, Mrs Nellie Brooks, Mrs J A Beasley, Mrs Ida Brown, Mrs Genie Brooks, Mrs Emma Beard, Mrs Mamie S Bigles, Mrs Marie Belmont.

C—Miss Mamie Cox, Miss Rosie Crowder, Miss Winfred P. Casey, Miss Gertrude Cappeman, Miss Annie F Capp 2, Miss Allie Caler, Miss Sophronie Clayton, Miss Mary Cole, Miss Genie Clark, Mrs Dora Collier, Mrs Cauble, Mrs Hattie Collier, Mrs Nettie Colton, Mrs Harris Crane, Mrs W H Craig, Mrs Eliza Craig, Mrs E Curtis, Miss Bessie Cornette, Mrs Coleman Crease, Mrs Florene Carter, Mrs Ida Crofield, Mrs Rosa Calloway, Mrs Moxie Callicott.

D—Miss Annie Dawson, Miss Carrie Davis, Miss Genevieve Dyer, Miss Lillie Lee Doyle, Miss Elaine Davis, Miss Hattie Dunlap, Mrs Grant Delain, Mrs F Darby, Mrs R P Doss, Mrs Bill Davidson, Mrs Byrdie Dunn, Mrs W H Durden, Mrs Adeline Dubose.

E—Miss Cora Ellis, Miss Bertha Eskins, Mrs Martha Edwards.

F—Miss Madge Furgerson, Miss Flo Fleming, Miss Nancy Farmer, Miss Lillie Ferguson, Mrs K H Faulkner, Mrs Augusta R Fisk, Mrs J H Felker, Mrs Belle Freeman.

G—Miss Agnes Gamble, Miss Ellen Gary, Miss Bell Grant, Miss Eva Gostus, Miss Elnora Garner, Miss W E Gay, Miss Ola and Ella Gray, Mrs C Grimes, Mrs S E Goddard, Mrs Lola P Green, Mrs Lucenia Gamble, Mrs Julia Gray, Mrs W H Green, Mrs Jas L Gerald, Mrs Mary Gordon, Mrs Minnie Glover, Mrs Geter, Mrs Y A Gresham, Mrs B D Greene, Mattie Gales, Lusy Glanton, Hilla Ganer.

H—Miss Sallie Hope, Miss Esther Hogan, Miss Eliza Henson, Miss Biddie Hansler, Miss Lena Hampton, Miss Emma Hayden, Miss Annie Harvey, Miss Effie Howell, Miss Fannie Holmes, Miss Edna Huson, Miss Matilda Hunter, Miss Ola Hilburn Howland, Mrs E Howard, Mrs P J Hall, Mrs Hattie Henderson, Mrs Fredie Hudgson, Mrs M G Hazelhurst, Mrs Hall, Mrs Nella B Howell, Mrs Hagan, Mrs Bessie Harris, Mrs B B Hay, Mrs Hopp, Mrs Rebecca Hendricks, Mrs W H Hall, Mrs Isabella Hardeman, Mrs Nancy Hays, Mrs Carl Harris, Mrs Estella Hammett, Mrs Etta Head, Mrs Willie Hindman, Sallie Hopkins, Ruby Hughey.

I—Mrs Willie Ivy.

J—Miss Mamie Jones, Miss Susie Johnson, Miss Mamie Jones, Miss Nina Johnson, Miss Susie M Jordan, Miss Maura Jourdan, Miss Mary Rosa Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Olivia Jacobs, Mrs Sallie Jenkins, Mrs Katie Jefferson, Mrs B Jones, Mrs Mary Johnson, Mrs Maud Johnson, Mrs Mary Johnson, Mrs Johnson and Kilgore Family, Mrs Sallie Jones, Lottie Jones, Nettie Johnson, Carrie Lee Johnson, Jennie Jarrett.

K—Miss Carrie Kenner, Miss Juliette Knight, Mrs B F King, Mrs Horace Keen.

L—Miss Hattie Leonard, Miss Emma Leverett, Mrs J D Lanier, Mrs Bessie Lee, Mrs M C Larnier, Mrs M A Lester, Mrs R C Loyd, Mrs S S Lucas, Mrs Henry Lanter, Mrs M A Lester, Mrs Grace Lovering.

M—Miss Texanna Moses, Miss Mary Marshall, Miss Rassie Marshall, Miss Florence McConnell, Miss Indiana Martin, Miss Gladys Mize, Miss Ida Morris, Miss Julia Moore, Miss Margeret McCollough, Miss Emilie Mayer, Mrs M E Myers, Mrs Emma Mugwan, Mrs Brown Montgomery, Mrs F J McConnell, Mrs D Mayfield, Mrs Henry L Maynard, Mrs Arthur Morris, Mrs Helen and Lucy McAlister, Mrs Bessie Mathews, Mrs Belle McCollough.

N—Mrs Ernest Norris, Mrs Susy Norris, Mrs Bettie Newnan, Mrs Helen Fairfax Nisbet, Mrs Kate B Nunnally.

O—Miss Clow Omena, Mrs Pearlie Oliver.

P—Miss Orrie Phillips, Mrs G Porter, Mrs Daisy Parker, Mrs Mary Parker, Mrs Beulah Perkins, Mrs E E Poindexter, Mrs Nettie Powell, Mrs William Payson, Mrs Emma T Powell, Lizzie Powell.

R—Miss Anna Rockwell, Miss Willie Reed 2, Miss Katherine Richardson, Miss Roberts, Miss Marie Rook, Miss Maud Richardson, Miss Kittie J Ransom 2, Miss Mamie Roberts, Miss Laura Reed, Miss Mamie Rogers, Mrs Dora Reynolds, Mrs Hannah Rolling, Mrs Ada Rea N Riley, Mrs S D Reid.

S—Miss Carrie Stonecypher, Miss Lovelle Simpson, Miss Onnie Cloud Smith, Miss Minnie Stegers, Miss Marie Seigmon, Mrs Victor Stevens, Mrs J P Sockwell, Mrs P D Scott, Mrs James W Stovall, Mrs R H Shaw, Mrs T F Staley, Mrs Minnie Specht, Mrs Helen Smith, Mrs Mattie Sherman, Mrs Annie Sample, Mrs Lula Stradley, Mrs Molley Shipp, Mrs. Holland Springs, Mrs A V Stone, Mrs Babe Steele, Mrs Mary Swann.

T—Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Meda Linsley 2, Miss Ella Turner, Miss Louise Terry 2, Miss Sadie Tilley, Mrs O R Taylor, Mrs O E Thomas, Mrs Della Thomas, Mrs Adolphus Thompson, Mrs Sallie Tompkins, Mrs Annie Tanner, Elmer Tomer.

V—Miss Esther May Varner, Mrs Anna Veal.

W—Miss Alice Williams, Miss Minnie Wood, Miss Jennie Wright, Miss Corinne Webb, Miss Susie Cole Winburn, Miss Mamie Woodruff, Miss Mattie Woods, Miss Renie Whiting, Miss E C Williams, Mrs Susie Watts, Mrs Eliza Webb, Mrs D S Williams, Mrs Seaborn P. Waites, Mrs C H Whiteside, Mrs Robt C Williams, Mrs Lucy Walker, Mrs Wayne, Mrs Annie Weaver, Mrs Martha S Wood, Mrs W B Wood, Mrs E B Whitehard, Mrs Eannie Wood, Mrs James W White, Julia Wimbush, Eliza Wood, Annie West, Delia Williams, Clara Wilkins.

Y—Mrs M C Yancy.

Z—Miss Satie Zuber, Mrs W L Zinn, Madam Zola.

Men's List.

A—R W Athison, A D Adams, D Aarons, L H Anderson.

B—Geo C Bennett, J A Boone, Col J L Bell, E Bight, Ralph Baker, Dave Brown, E W Bailey, Al J Brown, Rob L Brown, Tom H Barnett, F R Brantley, Lewis Bradley, H J Beyston, C L Burke, Dr E Boocher, Jno Byers, C W Bowers, D H Bering, Tom Baker, L L Barrett, M M Barnes, Mr — Brady, Joel Hunter Brown, Jos A Branstetter, John Brown, F A Bridgewell.

C—Albert Cosby, Sim Cade, Lewis F Chase, E M Cook, D L Corton, Jim Carroll, Eddie Carter, H A Carpenter, Frank Covington, G W Cheek, W H Cherry, Mack Carmel, Robt Christopher, Joe Chambers, W H Crocker, John Y Cornelius, Tasso Culvers, James Claybron, J W Cunningham, Blain Crisp, Gregyoris Corella, J G Camp, T P Cornell, J W Cook, E F Collins, Mr — Copeland, B J Coleman, T M Calhoun.

D—A D Darby, M L Dawson, Lomie Davis, Capt L D Durfee, J R DeKle, Jr, J L Denman, James D Dewberry, Thos M Doster, W H Dunn 2, T M Dipage, J B S Davis, Newton Dean, Chas Deards.

E—E B Ezell.

F—C L Foster, W F Findley, C S Fairfield, H T Ford, G L Frurick, R M Foster, J C Flemister, F B Gergason, John Fowler.

G—A Golucke, Daniel Gates, Paul Gander, Tom Goodman, Michael Gray, Wiley Sheck Gilfain, C L Glen, James L Gerald.

H—E O Hoyt, J H Heenya, Harry Hubbard, George Holland, Jack Hayden, J F Hill, Walter Howard, W C Haynes, C P Hardie, Mr — Harris, H A Horne, Johnie Hightower, J O Holsey, Fink Hicks, H S Hampton, W A Hammel, Marshall Hill, J C Hoggard, Mr and Mrs J H Hammock, Arthur Holland, Chat Hicks.

I—M J Irwin.

J—Rev B L Johnson, Daniel Jacobs, Frank Jackson, J K Jorden, Henry James, Norwood Jatho, C S James, Wm Jack, B Y H Jones, Tom Johnson, — Johnson, H A Johnson, E A Joseph, Willie Jones, John Jinnerson.

K—Fount Kelly, Floide Kellam 2, W A Keenan, John T King, F J Kemp, George Key, Homer Kenely, Will Kelton, R A Keith.

L—John L Low, Parson LaFayette, J E Floyd 2, A Linton, R M Lanter, F S Leavitt, F C Lacy, H F Lester, C A Lowe, J Lucas, Jr, John Lewis, G W Lester, L W Little, M L Little.

M—S J Meelodesly, Robt C Meir, Jas N Moody, J G Morrison, G M Mosely, C H McAnally, T L McCurry, W E McAllister, H A Malcom, Charles Mayes, W A Mitchell, C E McAbel, Luther Mooman, Capt F A McCorkle, Arthur Gowerneur Morris, Sol Moody, E A Miller, A E McLean, James McGarrity, J W McGuire, Phillips Mayfield, Mr and Mrs Arthur G Morris, Arnold Miller, Dr R Miller, M S Mary, B V McKinsey, David Meister, J D McClelland 2, Sgt James Pope Martin, C Wilbur Morrison, Anderson McMullen, Dr M Mayson, Harim McClure, Tom Moore, Thomas McClendon, S R Martin, O Morle.

N—Ben Nieze, W J Neal and son, W J Nutall, W S Nash, Peter Nealy, J H Niles, Mark Newman, Joe Misser, Reese Norris.

P—J E Payne, Joe F Patterson, Frank Pritchard, A Pressey, Frank Pritchard, H Palmer, Henry Pope, Thomas Pearson, Albert Pievka, W F Perry, Chas T Phillips, A Pannell, J Pate, Bernard Pearson, Dr S S Piper 2, Will Perry, E H Park, Ernest Pharr, Joe T Patterson, R G Poat, B H Pelott, Pery Price, Charles T Phillips.

Q—W E Quinn.

R—C H Rush, James E Ross, N D Roberson, Alton Reynolds, J A Roop, Buford Reese, Dr L R Roberts, P W Robertson, Harry M Ryckely, H P Russell, M Rooney, A P Ray, John Ratteree, D W Read, Mr and Mrs William Rolyns, M S Ritchey, Wad Roberson, A Roberson, Nathan Rease, Dr W B Reasons, Harry Register, Dave Rint.

S—L Sims, J W Sundin, Will Sisler, Eugene Smith, P Stock, H Sweeney, Clayton Smith, William Slapple, Dudley Sellers, Johnnie Simpson, John A Sweeney, William G Smith, F H Smith, Walter Sikes 2, H A Smith, L M Smith, Dr J M Sutler, G W Seales 2, J L Sample, W C Seawright, J F Stover, H T Stewart, N E W Stokley, Q H Snead, Dr W C Stewart, Luther Stephens, John A Sweeney, Mr and Mrs William Spalding, E F Sims, Charles A Stiles, W H Stairs, W R Serrell, Wm Strickland, Adam Sey, P A Sperlin, Willie Scott, Luther Starr, John Story, S M Snyder.

T—T B Thompson, Edward Tyree, Sam Thomson, A B Thomas, Geo W Teasley, T B Thurman, R E Thomas, W R Thurber, Rush Tinberlash, W W Toole, Dr E B Taylor, Moses Tallauss.

V—John Volles, A C Vining.

W—Louis E Wisdom, O M Williams, Henry Wingers, S J Weiser, L W Wilson, James D Withers, Tom Wilice, Moss Wills, D L Webb, Eddie Wise, W C Wright, J C Werner, Max D Werner, Prof Frank West, T W Walton, G W Whitaker, J H Watkins, Mr and Mrs — Wayne, J F Williams, H W Wells, C C White, John Williams, Charlie Washington, Gus Waye, Doyle White, C L Wilkins, E E West, L S Watson, L W Whitaker, Billy Woods, C C Wright, J N Wills, G W Wallace, Stephen Whitehead, J B Whitehead, T Wright, T E Whitmire, D P Winn.

Y—A Z Young, Dr R C Yates.

Z—Joshua Zuber, J C Zuber.

Miscellaneous.

Tokio Carbon Paper Co, Lanten & Webb, Credit Adjusting Co 3, The Employment Agency, Acme Agency, Southern Planter, Atlanta Ga Seed Co, Fearos Lumber & Veneer Co, The Pure Food Co, Southern Employment Bureau, The Southern Medallion Co, Southern Fruit Grower, Art Larntia Publishen Sida, Atlanta Furniture Co, Atlanta Wool & Wool Extract Co, The Alphro Co, Bennett Stoney Co, New England Mortgage Co, Prontant Bros, National Drug Co, Pratt Bros, Georgia Tile Co, Southern Cotton State Belting & Supply Co, National School of Architectural Drawing, Atlanta Glass Co, Mutual Benefit Assn of Laurens Lumber Co, Kings Business College, Atlanta Candy College, Mutual Benefit Industrial Life Ins Association, Conifer Lumber Co, Coppedge & Blackstock.

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Located corner Lee and Gordon Streets, West End.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs. Tom Johnson.
EDGEWOOD STATION.
Located Corner Decatur Road and Mayson's Crossing, Mr ——
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs. R. F. Cook, Mrs Josie Jones, Mrs Minnie Thomas.
FORT M'PHERSON STATION.
Located Directly Opposite Entrance to Fort McPherson.
MEN'S LIST.
Dr C E Cramer.
SOUTH ATLANTA STATION.
Located Near Junction of Jonesboro and McDonough Roads.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Hatty Cheamp, Mary Gorton.
MEN'S LIST
J L Jackson, Leeander Jones.

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TREASURER PARK WRITES OF GEORGIA'S FINANCES

State Treasurer R. E. Park has written a brief and interesting resume of the finances of Georgia, dealing with the situation up to date, for The Financial Age, a prominent financial publication of New York City. Treasurer Park's statement, which appeared in The Financial Age for January 4, is as follows:

"Ocular demonstration and stern statistics both show that no other section of the United States is exhibiting more significant progress at the present time than he south, and no portion of the south is more prosperous than Georgia. The south has at last come to be recognized as a financial and industrial power. The growth in banking in Georgia has continued apace during 1908, and has grown from 448 state banks in active operation January 1, 1908, to 490 state banks January 1, 1909. This number will be increased, as shown by applications for charter in the office of the secretary of state.

"When I entered upon my duties as state treasurer and state bank examiner of Georgia in 1900, there were only 140 state banks, which, as stated above, have grown to 490 January 1, 1909. During 1908 only two state banks were placed in the hands of receivers, and one of those has been discharged by the courts and resumed business. The one failed bank had a very small capital. This is a remarkable statement when taken in connection with the natural depression that was caused by the great financial flurry of 1907-1908. But Georgia banks have been pursuing the even tenor of their ways, transacting business, accommodating their customers and looking after industrial enterprises, fostering them as best they could. Statistics show that while the population of Georgia doubles every forty years, the value of property doubles every twenty years. The assessed value of taxable property in 1908 being $706,962,353. A general property tax, which furnishes about four-fifths of the total revenue, has worked so unjustly that a board of equalization was appointed in 1901. This was repealed after only one year's trial.

"By the constitution the tax rate of Georgia is limited to $5 on the $1,000, and as the rate of taxation has increased faster than the taxable property, the state has been forced to contract several temporary loans since 1901, none of which has exceeded $200,000, the limit for each year set by the constitution. January 1, 1909, finds the bonded debt of Georgia to be $7,031,000, mostly incurred by the extravagance of the reconstruction and 'carpet bag' administration (see history). Each year $100,000 of this debt is paid off, and there are annual appropriations for the amount of interest, about $300,000 per annum.

"The state owns a railroad 138 miles long, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., which has valuable terminal facilities in both cities, and which in 1908 was estimated to be worth fully $14,000,000—nearly twice the amount of the bonded debt.

Banking Is Prosperous.

"Banking in Georgia is in a prosperous condition. The largest class of depositors are the farmers, who look more and more to their banks for help, instead of the merchants and cotton factors; hence the number of small banks in agricultural districts is increasing.

"The rapid increase in cotton manufactories has been especially remarkable, and the income in the way of dividends has been most satisfactory. Despite the so-called panic, new cotton mills are being erected, and old ones are being enlarged along our water courses and in our cities, towns and villages at an unprecedented rate.

"Ten years ago the statistics show that 3,000 locomotives were necessary to maintain the train service of the four principal railway lines traversing the southern states east of the Mississippi river. The freight traffic of that time required only about 95,000 cars. But the increase has been so enormous that at the present time 5,000 locomotives are in service, and the equipment of these four southern roads has been increased to 300,000 cars. The track mileage has been extended also as to show an increase from 20,000 to 30,000 miles. Much of the freight movement includes a vast amount of building material, while the transportation of general merchandise has increased to the extent of 1,660,000 tons. In ten years the net earnings of one road exceeded the gross earnings of the former period, while gross earnings increased nearly 300 per cent on a gain in mileage of only 132 per cent.

"It is proper to state that in 1861, before the civil war, the entire taxable values of the state of Georgia amounted to $671,000,000. Of this amount more than $300,000,000 was invested in slaves, and, of course, completely lost by the result of the war. In December, 1908, the total taxable value of Georgia from all sources amounted to $706,962,353, which is the largest amount ever reached in the history of the state.

"According to the method of the United States in making assessments of taxable values, the state of Georgia would now be worth $1,400,000,000.

"ROBERT E. PARK,
"State Treasurer and State Bank Examiner.
"January 1, 1909."

CABINET MAKERS CARVING TIMBER

Taft Is Mum, but the Guessers Are Talking.

MANY NAMES ARE SUGGESTED

Wickersham Is Mentioned for Attorney General—Ballinger, of Pacific Coast, Also Mentioned. Straus, Wright and Wilson Will Probably Remain.

Washington, January 10.—The decision of President-elect Taft to refrain from making public the names of the persons he has selected to be members of his cabinet, with the exception of Senator Knox and Frank H. Hitchcock, has had the effect to greatly incite cabinet gossip. With no possibility of an official contradiction confronting them, would-be cabinet builders are now free to exercise their ingenuity and imagination to the full.

The most that can be done is to accept probabilities as such simply, for any attempt to make positive statements would be unwarranted in the light of last night's announcement from Augusta.

Possibility of Information.

The one possibility of accurate information regarding the seven cabinet places lies in the proneness of the friends of some of the selected persons to discuss the matter. For it is hardly conceivable that any public man would decide upon the acceptance of a cabinet office without conferring with his personal friends. Yet Senator Knox, who has been aiding the president-elect in this work of cabinet building, on his return from Augusta yesterday rather grimly hinted that any candidate who either personally, or through his friends, betrayed the confidence of the president-elect might find that, after all, he was not on the list when the final cabinet is announced. This may have some effect in restraining cabinet talk by people who are really advised.

But, following in the line of probabilities, certain names, by dint of reiteration in connection with cabinet vacancies, without developing denials, have come to be regarded as feasible.

Talk of Wickersham.

Such, for instance, is that of George W. Wickersham, the New York law partner of Henry Taft, the president-elect's brother. He has been consistently mentioned in connection with the attorney generalship. But it should be remembered that Senator Knox is a potent influence with the president-elect, and that he has the highest regard for the abilities of Solicitor General Hoyt, with whom he was in intimate relations during his own occupancy of the office of attorney general.

The fact being conceded that the Pacific coast is to be represented in the new cabinet causes great weight to be given to the suggestion that Richard A. Ballinger is to be the lucky man, and his name has been connected with the secretaryship of the interior, though it is well known that the Pacific coast people would much prefer that the naval portfolio come to their section, because of their important navy yard interests.

Hebrew Wanted for Cabinet.

Because of the feeling that there should be a Jew in the cabinet, friends of Secretary Straus are hopeful of his retention as secretary of commerce and labor, and they point to his record of accomplishments. But the president-elect is understood to have said that he did not propose to have regard to any man's religion or creed in construction of his cabinet, but, rather, to the business ability of a man.

That statement has gone far toward strengthening the candidacy of Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, for the secretaryship of commerce and labor. Political considerations are strongly urged in his case, it being asserted that such an appointment would go far towards landing Missouri safely in the column of the republican states hereafter.

The discovery that Secretary Wilson had already succeeded in establishing a record for longevity of service as a cabinet officer has weakened what appeared to be the stronghold he had upon his present position. Gifford Pinchot, the chief forester, is the only person whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the department of agriculture portfolio, in the event that Secretary Wilson is to leave. But this recent discovery will doubtless have the effect of bringing forth other candidates.

Luke Wright to Remain.

Having been selected as secretary of war when William H. Taft was the certain choice of the people as president, and consequently presumably by his advice, General Luke E. Wright seems almost certain to retain his position in the new cabinet, though it is understood that his incumbency will not be long.

Postmaster General Meyer would like very much to be President Taft's secretary of the treasury, but the friends of former Governor Herrick, of Ohio, have presented his claims with such ability as to make him a formidable candidate for that position. Should he prevail, it would not be surprising if Mr. Meyer were asked to accept the naval portfolio, which, indeed, would be gratifying to his native state, by reason of the existence of the navy yard at Boston.

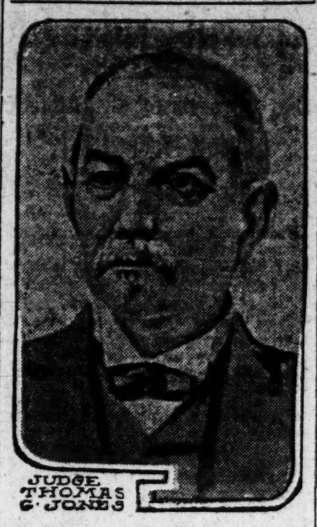
Other names advanced in connection with the treasury are those of James B. Forgan, one of the great financial banking agents of Chicago; John J. Mitchell, of the same city, another well-known figure in the financial world, and John W. Barr, president of a big trust company in Louisville. Representation of the south is one of the points being made in favor of the latter.

The government green stamp overlapping the bottle containing Clarke's Pure Rye is your guarantee of purity, age and strength. Four full quarts $3 delivered. All mail order houses.

Guam Gives to Sufferers.

Guam, January 10.—Residents of the little island of Guam, in mid-Pacific, both natives and Americans, have raised a fund of $125 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers. This sum constituted the receipts of a concert and vaudeville show, given at the naval colony, and has been sent to the National Red Cross at Washington.

HE'LL PASS ON PROHI LAW



The fight on Alabama's new prohibition law has been begun in the shape of a restraining order which was argued before Judge Thomas G. Jones in the United States circuit court at Montgomery. The cause was brought by a brewing company, which contends that the enforcement of the law will mean a loss of $125,000 a year to the firm. The case is important from the fact that the ruling of the court may affect anti-liquor legislation all over the country.

DELAY HEARING FOR A RECEIVER

Fight Over Atlanta, Macon and Albany Postponed One Week.

Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—The fight of Atlanta stockholders against the Atlanta, Macon and Albany Electric Railway operations, under the management of President W. J. Massee and others now actively in charge of the affairs, was yesterday postponed one week and the hearing that was to have been had yesterday will be taken up at that time. President Massee is at the present time suffering from a threat of pneumonia, but will be able to personally direct the affairs of the company in the hearing. Mr. E. D. Harrington came down from New York and was in Atlanta for the hearing. He will be at the general offices here this week, arranging matters with the local officers for a successful fight.

The plans of the local officials have been made for a rapid procedure, with the construction of the electric lines as soon as the company is out of the tie-up that has been occasioned by the temporary injunction. Much interest has been shown in Macon, for there is a greater commercial advantage in the lines in this community, should they be built early, than rival communities would like to see. What the result will be remains unsettled.

Bad Charge Against White Man.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—After an exciting chase this afternoon, Call Officer Roddy, Patrolman I. G. Smith and Detective Bill Smith, who was mounted, succeeded in arresting Jim Freeney, a white man, charged with the theft of $56 from Lee Johnson, another white man. The officers claim to have secured all but $10 of the money when they took charge of the man. He is also held for disorderly conduct, having been an alleged participant in a fight before the officers reached the scene. The man will be arraigned before the recorder tomorrow.

Held on Tiger Charge.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—John Marsh, an old negro, was arrested last night on Spring street for alleged operations in a walking tiger outfit. The officers claimed to have found the goods and the sales.

Small Fire at Fair Store.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Fire started late last night in the Fair store, on Cherry street, but was extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done. The blaze was reported shortly after 10 o'clock. The loss will be slight.

May Remove Passenger Train.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Members of the Macon chamber of commerce have notice of an effort of the Georgia railroad to discontinue passenger train operations from this city to Camak and return on the schedule now for departure at 8:40 in the morning and returning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Whether there will be a protest against the plan is not yet announced, but the business people of the community will be given notice.

Officers Raided Crap Games.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriffs Joe Wilson and Walter Byrd and D. M. McCoy and City Detective W. A. Smith were busy with a number of crap games last night, and more than a dozen prisoners are in jail today charged with gaming. In one instance on Spring street the negroes drew revolvers, and there was an exciting time. Only two of this party escaped, however, and no one was hurt.

Negroes Caught for Burglary.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—City Detective W. A. Smith jailed three negroes late last night for having broken open the store of the Birch Hardware Company, where a number of valuable guns and revolvers were taken. Joe Curtis, George Redding and Sam Williams are the three prisoners. The robbery occurred several nights ago. A show window was smashed, and the thieves got away before an officer could reach the place. The officers believe they have another gang of trouble-makers, and are rather relieved since they are practically certain they have sufficient evidence for conviction. Some of the stolen revolvers were recovered.

Plans for Firemen's Carnival.

Macon, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—A meeting of business men will be held Wednesday evening in the Macon council chamber for the purpose of making plans for the fireman's carnival to be held in this city from April 12 to 17. Much interest will be taken locally and plans will be made for many features of interest. All fire-fighters of the state will have an interest, it being the occasion of the convention of this body here.

Racing Man Dead.

San Antonio, Texas, January 10.—W. H. Sims, president of the International Fair Association, of this city, and a well-known racing man, died at his home here today following an operation for appendicitis. He was 55 years of age.

"BLUE LAWS" PUT IN FORCE

Pensacola People Are Made to Observe Sunday.

BUSINESS MEN ARRESTED

Simply for Going to Their Offices in Order to Read Their Morning Mail — Roanoke, Va., Also Had a Blue Sunday.

Pensacola, Fla., January 10.—The Florida blue laws were strictly enforced today in Pensacola, Sheriff Van Pelt's order to arrest all persons attempting to perform Sunday work being limited only by the instructions of the county solicitor, who advised him yesterday that he would have no right to stop the operation of trains, street cars and public hacks, the solicitor holding that these were public necessities.

Business Men Arrested.

Prominent business men, upon leaving their offices, where they had gone to read their morning mail, were placed under arrest, and tomorrow morning will be arraigned on charges of violating the law prohibiting working on the Sabbath. All stores, including fruit stands, soft drink establishments, etc., were closed, and not even a cigarette could be purchased.

Sheriff Van Pelt, with a large number of special deputies, was out early this morning, and a decidedly close watch was kept in the business section, strict orders having been given the deputies to arrest every person observed working or who attempted to perform any work.

The enforcement of the blue laws, some of which are more than fifty years old, is due to the announced determination of the sheriff to put a stop to criticism, which has been made of him for his alleged laxness in enforcing laws during the past two years. Having just entered upon a second term, Sheriff Van Pelt announced that he thought he would be able to put a stop to criticism of his official conduct, but the people of Pensacola never dreamed that he would close the city up as tightly as he did today.

Not Pleasing to Sheriff.

The action of the county solicitor in advising the sheriff that he must not attempt to prevent the operation of street cars, public hacks, etc., was not at all pleasing to Sheriff Van Pelt, as he was determined to put a stop to absolutely everything pertaining to or calling for work on the Sabbath.

Naturally, the sheriff has not succeeded by his actions today in putting a stop to criticism of himself. There are some who approve of his determination to enforce the blue laws, but there are many who are opposed to any such action, and it is likely that there will be a bitter fight in the courts to test the constitutionality of the old laws.

Very "Blue" at Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., January 10.—Mayor Cutchins' order to the police department to enforce every law and ordinance was carried out today. No cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fruit, confections, toilet articles or other merchandise was sold. One cigar stand gave away cigars to all its patrons.

The police halted all milk wagons, drays, wagons, ice cream wagons and street hacks, and took the names of the drivers and owners of the vehicles.

The number of all street cars and the names of the motormen and conductors running them were recorded, and the numbers of freight trains running through the city not hauling perishable matter were noted.

The anti-spitting and all other ordinances were rigidly enforced.

The mayor's order was accepted good naturedly by the people, and there were no clashes between citizens and officers.

CONGRESSMEN RETURNING.

Members Who Went to Panama Are Homeward Bound.

Charleston, S. C., January 10.—A wireless message was received by the Atlantic De Forest station here tonight from the steamship Allianca, stating that that vessel left Colon on January 8, bound for Charleston, via Havana, Cuba, having on board the members of the congressional party who boarded the Allianca here on December 28 last, bound from Washington for Colon.

The party includes some forty members, but only nine of them were members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Representatives Hepburn, Richardson, Hubbard, Knowland, Stevens, Esch, Cushman, Bartlett and Kennedy, who visited the canal zone for the purpose, briefly stated, of sufficiently familiarizing themselves with the situation there to be able to frame a code of laws for the permanent government of the zone, and to provide for the proper policing of the canal itself.

The Allianca, at 8 o'clock tonight, was 82 miles southeast of Cape Antonio, and is expected to arrive in Havana Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The vessel will leave Havana at noon Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Charleston about noon Thursday. The party will disembark here and proceed to Washington by rail.

JUDGE BEST
will be in Atlanta soon.

To Meet American Battleships.

Naples, January 10.—The admiralty has sent a ship to meet the vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet that are coming to Naples, to inform the American commanders that because of the national mourning and as a result of the earthquake, the government and the duke of Aosta will not require them to fire salutes on entering the port.

Last night was a very stormy one, but today the sun is shining brightly. It is feared, however, that the storm may delay the arrival of the battleships here.

Child Crushed by Iron Post.

New Orleans, La., January 10.—The four-year-old daughter of Gustave Wormuth, a well-known jeweler, was killed late this afternoon when a heavy iron hitching post, from which she was swinging, broke from its fastenings and fell upon her.



$5 Set of Teeth $5.00
GUARANTEED
Gold Crowns . $3.00
Bridgework . . . $4.00
Plates Made and Delivered Same Day.
Established 18 Years.
Dr. E. C. Griffin's Gate City Dental Rooms. 24 1-2 Whitehall. Bell Phone 1709

THE THEATERS

At the Grand.

An old saying, but one that always holds true, is that "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

In the latest successful comedy hit of the season, "Who's Your Friend?" with the popular comedian, Harry Beresford, the theatergoer will have more than ample scope to indulge in a good, side-splitting laugh, with a story of intense interest, comic complications, and a happy termination.

The authors of the comedy, Harry and Edward Paulton, have, in the past, enriched the stage with some of the brighest hits of recent years, especially "Erminie," "Cymbia," and "Niobe."

In their latest effort, "Who's Your Friend?" they have struck a chord of comedy that has caught the public approval with magic effect. Not only "Who's Your Friend?" made a tremendous hit in New York and Chicago, but it has also duplicated its American success in London and the English provinces.

Edgar Forrest, the managing director of James O'Neill's repertoire of "Virginius," "Julius Caesar," and "Monte Cristo;" also Clyde Fitch's great New York life drama, "The Straight Road," in which Miss Minnie Victorsen has created one of the greatest dramatic sensations of the seaon, has staged and given a production to "Who's Your Friend?" such as is seldom given to a comedy.

As seen at the Grand tonight and Tuesday, matinee and night, the public will see the same special scenes, surroundings, and almost the same cast as was given in New York.

Henry Ludlowe in "The Raven."

The life of Edgar Allan Poe illustrates the struggles incident to a literary career in the early history of the United States. Poe gave evidence of a literary turn of mind in his early years, but before he died he had an international reputation.

He was regarded by the leading intellectual men of England as one of the most remarkable men who had come to the attention of the world during that period. In truth, Poe was better known in Europe than he was in his own country.

In George Hazelton's play, "The Raven," which will be seen at the Grand Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, with matinee Thursday, it is said that the author has given faithful portrayal to the romantic side of Poe's life in a manner that makes it exceedingly attractive to theatergoers.

"The Old Homestead."

Season after season, for the past twenty-one years, Denman Thompson's "The Old Homestead" has been welcomed by thousands of theatergoers all over the country. The story of "The Old Homestead" appeals strikingly to the best element of one's nature, while the play itself is of so peculiar a quality as to defy all rules of dramatic art. It has no villain, no melodramatic hero, no lovers, and yet the interest is maintained from beginning to end by real people, who touch the heart with genuine pathos, bubbling humor and homely wit. The lights and shadows, smiles and tears, joys and sorrows in "The Old Homestead" are all genuine, and the world is better for such a play. It appeals to all classes, rich and poor, high and lowly, and preaches a sermon as wholesome and inspiring as that which falls from the lips of the most eloquent divine.

"The Old Homestead" will play the Grand Saturday matinee and night.

At the Bijou.

The Behman Show and Frank D. Bryan's Congress of American Girls has come to the Bijou theater for a week. It is bigger and brighter than any show in the circuit, and brand-new from the back drop to the footlights. Manager Jack Singer, long identified with the Hyde & Behman successes, is offering a production containing fifty people, and brimful of good laughs and pretty women. The day has gone when a lot of girls in tights standing about a stage constituted an extravaganza(and in its place is the smartly costumed production, with few tights, but with pretty girls, clever comedians, novelty, vaudeville and refinement.

Mr. Singer's show this year has been put together regardless of expense, the scenery is way beyond anything ever attempted in the circuit. The opening act, showing an interior set on the stage of Hammerstein's opera house, is executed in delft blue, and the effect is bewilderingly beautiful. The fifth scene of the closing number, "Hey-Diddle Diddle," is an exact reproduction of the famous set of the interior of a theater stage, boxes, etc., which created such a sensation in "The Billionaire."

Manager Singer has gotten together ten very handsome "show girls," all of one size and height. He declares there isn't a pound difference in their weight. The dancers in the "pony ballet" are all less than five feet tall. All the modern gowns are imported; the character costumes only being made in this country.

The ollo of advanced vaudeville includes: Frank Moore and the Eight Dandy Dixie Dancers, Ned Dandy, and the Moores.

The cast consists of W. J. Cale, late of "The Roger Bros. in Ireland;" Mollie Williams, as Anna Held; Margaret King, as Fritzi Scheff;" Philip White, late of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," as Oscar Hammerstein, and Marion Moore.

Charley Grapewin Coming.

Every indication points unmistakably toward the fact that the return engagement of Charley Grapewin and his uncommonly large and brilliant organization at the Lyric theater Monday night will prove a tremendous success in every way. Already the advance sale denotes that the reservations for this engagement are very unusual, inasmuch as the latter part of the week has been pretty well sold. All this gives Mr. Grapewin assurance that he, as well as his immensely funny musical comedy concoction, the newly constructed "Mr. Pipp," are more than pleasantly remembered by those who enjoyed the special treat provided by Mr. Grapewin on his former visits to this city.

"Mr. Pipp" was such a refreshing entertainment on account of its being removed from the many so-called musical comedies, which are really little more or less than burlesque entertainments, with but slight semblance to plot or purpose. In Mr. Grapewin's offering we find something really tangible, and in addition, there is a certain degree of novelty, which further adds to the general interest, and to its admirable laugh intent.

In this season's production Mr. Grapewin offers the most absolute assurance that he will give his audience a number of genuine surprises, several of which are of a startling nature, while the new songs introduced are said to be counted among the season's most popular compositions.

In regard to scenic embellishment, too, and in the department of costuming, nothing has been left neglected, with the view of lending a proper atmosphere, as it were, to the refined ideals which have always characterized Mr. Grapewin's highest aims.



HENRY LUDLOWE.
In "The Raven" at the Grand Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

At the Orpheum.

This week's bill at the Orpheum is the most expensive bill that has yet been secured for the local vaudeville house, and as money talks, this week's bill should prove the best of the season.

Judging from the press notices that have been received of the acts billed, every one of them are headliners, but especial mention is called to the act of the Russell Brothers, the original act is said to be a scream, each member of the troupe taking the part of an old maid, and in such ridiculous style that the act is a side-splitter.

The Four Masons and Corinne Frances, in their laughable one-act skit, "A Country School Girl," are said to be the best of the best in comedy work. They get in some character work that is original and ludicrous.

The Adelman quartet will present to the audience the bills quota of music, and this quartet is said to be even better than the Newsboys' quartet that made such a hit last week. A xylophone number in the act is worth the price of admission. Mlle. Adelman, who plays a snare drum in this number, will probably have all the vaudeville lovers of Atlanta talking about her before the week is ended.

London and Tilley present a novelty burlesque ladder act that is a scream, presenting some novel phases. Gilroy Haynes and Montgomery, in a one-act skit, "The Good Ship Nancy Lee," are reported to be a scream. Al Lawrence, the famous mimic, is in a class by himself, and the same can be said of the Vogges, the high-class bag punchers. Weber & Rush say that their bill this week is the best that they have sent south, and Manager Whitaker agrees with his employers. Well, we shall see tonight.

"Lady Windemere's Fan."

It has come to but few to enjoy in advance the delightful treat that is in store for theatergoers when "Lady Windemere's Fan," from the facile pen of Oscar Wilde, will be presented at the Grand for a single performance by the "Players' Club," of Atlanta.

To state that it was to be an amateur performance would be to state a fact, in that the term "amateur" means not professional, but it would not be the truth in the commonly accepted term in that the performance, judged from private rehearsals, has none of the earmarks of a local offering.

To an outsider who did not recognize the players on the stage as the leaders in Atlanta society, the dress rehearsals might easily pass for those of some high-class company on the evening of offering a play which would continue for a season's run. Composed of those who have had previous experience and who love the work for the art that is in it, the Players' Club is an exceptional dramatic organization, and those who are expecting to see this play presented in some crude and unemotional way will be most pleasantly surprised.

To begin with, the parts have been assigned with rare tact, and the naturalness of each gives a charming grace to roles essayed, with the result that though the members are not professional, they move through their lines, reading them splendidly and actually living the parts. This latter has been accomplished largely by close study and by constant rehearsal. It has come to be a by-word among the friends of the "outs," as those not in the club are termed, that to reach any member of the cast, the place of rehearsal that day has to be learned, and there they will be found. One time it is the Grand stage, another the ball room of the Capital City Club, another the roomy offices of the department of the gulf, and again the dancing room of the Piedmont Driving Club.

Dress rehearsals are seen to the best advantage, of course, at the Grand, where they make their exits and entrances through doors and not by passing a chair or around a table. The scenic investature, too, lends an added charm, and their last rehearsal was almost as perfect as the promoters could expect.

The play, as stated, is one with roles delightfully suited to the members of the club assigned to the opening performance, and their constant study and rehearsal has brought the performance down to a point which makes the prediction for a brilliant opening one no longer of speculation, but of truthful prediction.

French Diplomatic Changes.

Paris, January 10.—The following changes in the diplomatic corps have been announced:

M. Dumaine, minister to Mexico, has been appointed a member of the Pyrennees frontier commission, and will be succeeded at Mexico City by M. LaFaivre, the present minister to Cuba, who in turn will be replaced by Mr. Bonnardet, councillor of the embassy at Berne.

Crisp Crackers for the Feast
KENNESAW BISCUIT
MADE DAILY IN ATLANTA
5c
FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

YANKEE SHIPS REACH NAPLES

Four Battleships Anchor in Harbor of the Italian City.

Naples, January 10.—The United States battleships Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, under Rear Admiral Sperry, the commander of the Atlantic fleet, arrived here at dawn, anchoring between the Italian battleship Bendetto Brin and the cruiser San Giorgio.

Rome, January 10.—The arrival of the American squadron under Rear Admiral Sperry has been anxiously awaited. The prefect of Naples has been ordered to notify the king when the squadron reached port, as his majesty is anxious to meet the American admiral, Ambassador Griscom having already arranged an audience.

It is expected that the king will proceed at once to Naples, as he wishes to participate personally in any arrangements that may be made for the services of the American warships. Admiral Sperry will place his ships at the disposal of the king and government, and it is very likely that he will be asked to proceed to the straits, where the crews can perform most useful services in the relief work.

The United States supply ship Yankton arrived at Messina on Saturday, following close on the Culgoa.

$5.00 for Keiley Coal. Worth $10.00 if some of the near Jellicos are selling for $4.00. Keiley Fuel Company. Both phones 3585.

OFFICER DROPPED DEAD AS RESULT OF INSPECTION

Consternation Caused by Unexpected Visits to New York Police Stations.

New York, January 10.—Automobiles carrying deputy commissioners and inspectors of the police department swept through Brooklyn early today, paying unexpected visits to the stations of the various precincts. Consternation was created in many of the station houses, and there was one tragedy as an indirect result of the raid. Lieutenant John P. Callahan, of the Vernon avenue station, was taken so much by surprise when an inspection party suddenly made its appearance that he collapsed, and was dead before a physician could reach him.

The summoning of twenty-five or thirty police officers to headquarters tomorrow is expected to result from the inspection tour.

Found Hanging to Tree.

Roanoke, Va., January 10.—W. A. Andrews, aged 25, who was married Christmas day, and who had not been seen by his bride since last Sunday, was found dead today, hanging from a tree on Mill mountain, on the edge of the town. Everything points to suicide. The man's leather belt was about his neck. The body was frozen. Andrews came here from Lynchburg a year ago, and was employed as a driver by a lumber concern.

NO INAUGURATION FOR GOV. DENEEN

Owing to the Deadlock of the Legislature of Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., January 10.—With a deadlock of the legislature, the upper branch fully organized to transact business and the lower barred, under the present interpretation of the law, from proceeding in its regular routine, the possibilities for the coming week in Springfield are many. Perfunctory sessions of both houses are called for tomorrow afternoon, but the real business sessions will not convene until Tuesday, when both houses will meet and the struggle for a joint session will recommence.

The cause of the deadlock is the refusal of the senate to enter a joint session with the house to canvass the votes cast for state officers at the November election, but behind this cause is a suspicion, well-grounded in the minds of the friends of Governor Deneen, that such a joint session would have been the prelude to the beginning of a contest over the governorship, which might put his opponents in a position to oust him from the gubernatorial seat.

Coincident with the convening of the two branches of the legislature at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, there is scheduled a meeting of the republican state central committee in the rooms of the railroad and warehouse commission in the state house. It is the belief of the administration's friends that the members of the central committee will make strong efforts to convince the republican legislators who refused to enter the caucus, and supported Speaker Shurtleff, that the party is threatened, unless they recede from their position.

The democratic minority, headed by its leader, Representative Lee O'Neill Browne, of Ottawa, has announced that it will contest the election.

It is understood that the friends of the governor have done all they could to strengthen his position in the senate, and there is a strong belief that the deadlock will continue at least until the administration forces have exhausted every avenue which might bring assistance to them.

Some of the more optimistic legislators and politicians see hope that the inauguration ceremonies, which properly would take place tomorrow, will be held this week, but the greater number see no chance for an inauguration for another week, if then.

FOUR HELD FOR MURDER.

Foul Play Suspected in Case of Aged Woman.

Asbury Park, N. J., January 10.—Four arrests were made today in connection with the death of Mrs. Sarah Custerlin, 57 years old, whose body, burned about the face and breast, was found in her home at Neptune City, today. Close examination is said to have shown that the woman's skull was fractured.

The persons arrested were the dead woman's two daughters, Rose V. Layton, 26 years old, and Mame Gunson, 37 years old, and two young men, James Layton and Ervin Hoffman.

SPEND A MOMENT WITH THE "WANTS" Look them over carefully. You'd not be the first person who found profitable reading in The Constitution Want Columns EVERYBODY READS THE CONSTITUTION WANT ADS

Want Ads.

Ten cents per line each insertion.
Six average words make one line.
No ad. taken for less than the price of three lines.



If your name appears in either 'phone book, you can telephone your "ad." to

'Phone 109

and have it charged.

The bill will be mailed to you the following day for payment.

'Phone 109 is used exclusively for "want ads."

You are guaranteed a prompt, polite and efficient service.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

FREE! FREE! FREE! All barber work free in rear room; hot water, clean towels. Moler Barber College, 53 West Mitchell.

MEN—Our illustrated catalog explains how we teach barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, 53 W. Mitchell st.

BEST SHAVE in the city, 10c; haircut, 15c; massage, 15c; shoes polished free; white workmen. 41 Marietta, also 4 East Mitchell and 157 Decatur.

FREE! FREE! 10 East Mitchell st., all barber work. We invite you in the front door; no alley entrance here. Reliable Atlanta Barber College.

WANTED—Physician and surgeon; contract practice; large lumber company, east Texas; $1,800. Give age and experience. Apply American Opportunity Co., Houston, Texas.

WANTED—Honest, sober young man to qualify for good position in the mail service. Address H. R. B., care this paper.

I HAVE a first-class, steady position, at good wages, for a good man who can furnish $100 cash security. Call at Room 240, Brown-Randolph building.

THE barber trade is an easy trade to learn; $16.50 for complete barber course, including full set of tools; complete course without tools, $10. Wages while learning. Positions furnished. Write for particulars. Old Reliable Georgia Barber College, 48 S. Forsyth St.

IT STANDS OUT—That is, Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine. It is independent in greatness among its fellows. A magazine entering its second year with a quarter million subscribers is a going proposition. The ground is scarcely scratched by our agents, and now is the time to order out outfit and our new subscription selling plan. We need you and you need us. Write now, saying, "Send me your Subscription Selling Plan." UNCLE REMUS'S—THE HOME MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—AGENTS.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Either sex. Have an all-year proposition that will pay you to look into. Only those who mean business need apply. Send 25c for samples and particulars. Manager, 85 Commerce street, West Point, Miss.

AGENTS—Men and women wanted in every town to sell the wonderful triplex handbag for women; by a mere twist of the wrist it becomes a purse or a music portfolio, a small satchel or a shopping bag. Four separate bags for four separate purposes all in one. You enlarge the bag to meet your needs. Large profits. S. A. Diamond & Bro., 35 West 21st st., New York.

DON'T LET'S BOTH LOSE—You the currency, we the circulation—by your inaction, when hanging within your easy reach is our splendid subscription proposition. Idleness never wins, energy always. It's not hard to connect yourself with a going proposition like this. Just determine you will succeed and write us for particulars. Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LET ME send you a ton of Red Ash Coal at $4.25 per ton, one load of hot stuff blocks at $1.50 and one load of stove wood at $1.50. Henry Meinert, Phones 1787.

LADIES—Our catalog explains how we teach hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, etc., in few weeks, mailed free. Moler College, 53 W. Mitchell st.

WANTED—TEACHERS.

WANTED—Lady teacher, unincumbered, good health, good disciplinarian, first grade license. See J. C. Woodward, College Park.

WANTED SITUATION—MALE.

IF you want a hard and well-experienced worker, in your office, high-class local references, address F. P. R., care Constitution.

WANTED—HOUSES.

RENTING! RENTING! WE HAVE DEMAND FOR MORE RESIDENCES AND STORES THAN WE CAN SUPPLY. IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY RENTED PROMPTLY, LIST IT WITH US. W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON, 12 S. BROAD.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WILL give board to a good party who will rent furniture in exchange for same. Phone, Ivy 1697.

THOSE wanting first-class accommodations, close in, reasonable rates: Ivy Hotel, 98 Ivy street, is the place. Atlanta phone, 1901.

NICE front room, with board, in private family. 179 E. Pine. Phone, Ivy 1697.

THE NEW ARLINGTON HOTEL offers excellent accommodations to permanent and transient boarders. American and European plan. Bell phone 3143 Main. 85 Marietta street.

ONE COUPLE, one young lady or two young men can get nicely furnished room with best board at 806 Peachtree. Phone Ivy 947-J.

LARGE front room, also other rooms, with board. 118 W. Peachtree. Bell phone Ivy 1306-J.

ROOMS and board for couples or young men. 238 Peachtree street. Phone Ivy 3174-J.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WEYMAN & CONNORS,
ESTABLISHED 1890.
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

FOR QUICK, cheap loans on Atlanta real estate, come to see me. M. F. Ramsey, 36 Inman Bldg.

LOANS on Atlanta real estate, 1 to 5 years. Lowest rates. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama st., Century bldg.

MORTGAGE LOANS on Atlanta real estate. Established since 1889. S. B. Turman & Co., cor. Broad and Ala. sts.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount; 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

5 PER CENT AND 6 PER CENT MONEY to loan; 1 to 5 years, or repayable monthly. W. B. Smith, 708 4th National Bank bldg.

NOTES of salaried people bought and others without security; easy payments. Offices in 66 principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell bldg.

CAN MAKE you a quick 7 per cent loan for the following amounts: $1,250, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500 and $3,000 at 7 per cent. Can make any amount from $500 and up at 8 per cent on Atlanta real estate. T. C. Conway, 412 Peters bldg. Phones 5468.

FIVE and six per cent money, quantity unlimited; 5 years or less, straight or monthly plan. Loans placed promptly. Also buy purchase money notes. W. A. Foster and Raymond Robson, 12 South Broad street.

THE REALTY TRUST COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO HANDLE LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTY. EDWIN P. ANSLEY, PRESIDENT, 71 NORTH FORSYTH ST.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—From owner, 6-room cottage, in A-1 neighborhood, for about $2,500; will pay cash. Renter, Constitution.

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QUICK loans placed on Atlanta real estate at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Give me a trial. T. C. Conway, 412 Peters bldg. Phones 5468.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER,
Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstruction. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

$100 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF C. B. KITCHEN, WHO DISAPPEARED ON JANUARY 2, 1909. BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.
W. M. KITCHEN.
E. A. MCANLESS.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 20 business college desks. Constitution Publishing Co.

FOR SALE—A full line of bank safes, vault door and fireproof safes. Atlanta Safe and Lock Co., 69 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Simonds' cross-cut and circular saws. We job and retail. Malsby Co., Machinery and Mill Supplies, 41 South Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, mill making grits, meal and feed, on easy terms; machinery can be purchased separately. P. O. Box 446, Tampa, Fla.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45-horse power; fly wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face; 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

LET ME send you a ton of Red Ash Coal at $4.25 per ton, one load of hot stuff blocks at $1.50 and one load of stove wood at $1.50. Henry Meinert, Phones 1787.

FOR SALE—A complete line of Victor bank safes, also merchants' fireproof safes. Others advertise a full line; investigation will prove we alone carry a stock. We have every size, and can deliver day safe is purchased. Expert safe repairing and opening. Howard Safe and Vault Company, 95 North Pryor St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A Graves, 26 1-2 South Pryor st.

A. J. MAYFIELD,
REAL ESTATE and Renting Agent, 49 S. Pryor street, corner Hunter street. Office hours 10 to 2 and 5 to 7. Balance of time given to outdoor work, collecting rents and looking after property. List your property with me and it will have my personal attention. Phones: Atlanta 729, Bell 2080.

$1,500 WANTED on improved suburban property, good location, fine investment, at once. V. E. S., care Constitution.

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FOR SALE—Nine hundred acres of original growth yellow pine timber 4½ to 6 miles from the Central of Georgia railway, in Early county, Georgia. Address R. H. Sheffield, Blakely, Ga.

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MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Washington, D. C., Box E, established 48 years. Careful work. Booklet free. References: A. A. Wood & Son, F. H. Lummus Sons Company, B. F. Avery & Sons.

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MADAME DEL REY, the successful psychic palmist, advises you on love, family, business affairs, marriages, law suits, investments, changes, lost articles, etc. No. 56 Walton street, corner Cone, one block from postoffice.

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W. A. FOSTER and RAYMOND ROBSON.
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS.
12 SOUTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.

ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR ATLANTA AVENUE, SEVERAL BRAND-NEW 2-STORY, 8-ROOM HOMES. THESE HOUSES WERE BUILT WITH DAY LABOR; ONLY THE BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIAL USED. GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING; PIPED FOR FURNACE. MOST ATTRACTIVE PLUMBING; TILE FLOORS IN BATH ROOMS; HANDSOME MANTELS; ORNAMENTAL PRISMATIC GLASS ABOVE AND AROUND FRONT DOORS; HARDWOOD DOORS AND FLOORS DOWN STAIRS. THESE ARE AS ATTRACTIVE HOUSES AS CAN BE BUILT AND ARE MODERN TO THE MINUTE. THE PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE CAN MAKE VERY ATTRACTIVE TERMS. IF YOU WOULD CONSIDER A HOME ON WASHINGTON STREET, YOU COULD NOT GET ANYTHING BETTER.

A COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS AND HALL, FRONTING A CAR LINE ON A GOOD CROSS ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST. THIS COTTAGE IS A REAL GEM OF A LITTLE HOME; HAS EVERYTHING MODERN. $2,750; EASY TERMS.

ON THE C. R. R., BETWEEN ATLANTA AND MACON, AND WITHIN 3-4 OF A MILE FROM A STATION; 65 ACRES OF GOOD, LEVEL LAND WITH BETWEEN 6,500 AND 7,500 ELBERTA PEACH TREES 4 YEARS OLD. OWNER WILL TRADE FOR ATLANTA PROPERTY EITHER VACANT OR IMPROVED, AND PAY DIFFERENCE. VALUE OF ORCHARD, $2,500. CLEARED $750 THIS YEAR. REASON FOR SELLING, OWNER LIVES IN ATLANTA AND CANNOT ATTEND TO THE ORCHARD.

HOLMES & VERNER
REALTY CO.,
608 EMPIRE BLDG.
PHONE 587 M.

$6,500—On South Forsyth street, between Brotherton and Fair, the best 10-room house on the street. This was built for a home by a man who had plenty of money. The library is solid mahogany; tile bath room; stationary wash stands; steam heat—in fact, all the improvements you could ask for. Large lot. If you buy this it will make you money.

WILLIAM S. ANSLEY,
Real Estate,
217 Century Bldg.
Phones: Main 288; Atlanta 295.

PEACHTREE STREET HOME—Corner lot and east front. This property consists of a lot 100 feet front, on one of the best corners of Peachtree, and with a good house on it. I am requested not to put the price in the paper, but will say that I can sell this property at a price which is the value of the land alone.

DECATUR, GA—New, 8-room house. This house has electric lights, elegant bath equipment; sewer connection and piped for furnace. The lot is 85 feet front, and the place has the advantage of both car lines, and is in the same block of the Agnes Scott College. Price, $5,500. Reasonable terms, and possession can be had at once.

CAPITOL AVE., near Fulton street, nice home on large lot, 57½x200. This place can be bought for $5,000, on reasonable terms, and it is well worth the money.

WEST END cottage of 8 rooms, on Norcross street, near Lee street; nice lot. This place can be bought for $2,750 on very easy terms.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Prominent hotel in Memphis, Tenn.; cash or terms. Address Hotel No. 5, this office.

FOR SALE—Small dry goods and notion business; fine location and trade. Reason for selling, owner in hospital on account of an injury. Apply 214 Decatur street.

MONEY-MAKING business for every county in the United States. Small capital required. J. M. Proctor, Holland House, Atlanta, Ga.

VALUABLE business lease for sale; elegant corner store, with fixtures; north side; fine location for any kind of business; health of lessee compelling him to give up business; will sell lease at a bargain; Atlanta phone 3678.

ADVERTISING and sales manager wanted in this city. Previous experience unnecessary. We train you without charge. You can make from $150 to $400 monthly. If able to furnish good references on character and ability, write at once. George Frank Lord, Inc., 337 4th ave., New York.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 10 S. Broad.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin, giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 618. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—415 N. Boulevard, 9-room house; between Angier avenue and Rankin street; in one of the nicest neighborhoods in the city. Apply to John J. Woodside.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—One large furnished front room, for gentleman; all conveniences. 312 Courtland street. Call Ivy 1948-J.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room; steam-heated; all conveniences. 141 Spring st. Atlanta phone 4528.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—The entire second story, 12 St. Paul avenue. Bell phone, main, 3216-J.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY.
Real Estate,
221 Century Bldg.
BELL PHONE 5168.

$1,700 FOR pretty lot between Peachtree and West Peachtree, with all street improvements down and tile sidewalks.

$800 FOR nice lot on north side, in 50 feet of one of best north side streets. Tile sidewalks.

$4,150 FOR pretty 6-room cottage, on nice paved street, north side, and nice neighborhood. Former price $4,500.

$6,000 FOR pretty 2-story house of 8 rooms, on one of the very best streets on north side of the city, and it can be bought on easy terms.

$3,850 FOR beautiful lot on Ponce de Leon ave., in elegant location and neighborhood.

$5,750 FOR beautiful 2-story, 8-room house, on car line, in Inman Park. Bath, gas and electric lights, and splendidly built by the owner. $6,000 cash has been refused for it several times. Splendid bargain.

$4,500 FOR pretty north side cottage, between Peachtree and West Peachtree; 6 rooms, both gas and electric lights, and all street improvements down. Elegant neighborhood.

I HAVE an elegant list of north side homes for from $5,000 to $7,500, and a fine list of higher-priced ones. Also plenty of fine lots, and it will pay you to see me before buying.

FOR SALE.
KENNESAW AVENUE.
NOW, if you want the best thing on the street, at the cheapest price, let us show you this 2-story, 8-room house; storm-sheeted, double-floored, furnace-heated and has every modern convenience; on a large lot overlooking everything; only $6,000, on very easy terms.

TWELFTH STREET,
Near Columbia Avenue.
THIS is one of the best residence sections in the city; think of getting a home for $2,750; only $1,000 cash, balance $45 per month, without interest; lot 50x100; new six-room bungalow, a beauty; between the Peachtrees. We want an offer today.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.,
Cor. Broad and Alabama Sts.

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G. O. WILLIAMS
LUMBER COMPANY.
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in rough and dressed lumber. We manufacture sash, doors, blinds, mantels, mouldings and interior finish. Let us estimate your bills. None too large or small for us. Prices right, quality right, prompt delivery. Office and yard, 391 Marietta street. Both phones: Bell, main, 1431; Atlanta, 317. Factory, 920-930 Marietta street. Phones: Atlanta, 751; Bell, main, 4323.

COAL.

High Grade
Jellico Coal,
PER $4.25 TON.
Burn Well
Jellico Coal Co.
Bell, Ivy 2180-J.
Atlanta, 1996.

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PAUL BURKERT, Umbrellas re-covered, 1 Viaduct place. Phone Main 5100.

SHOE REPAIRING.

GWIN'S fine shoe repair shops cut prices; best white oak leather. Bell phone. Shoes called for and delivered. Shops corner Broad and Marietta, corner Mitchell and Whitehall.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

FRANK C. DAVIS & CO.,
326 Empire Bldg.,
"We Sell Farms."

FIREPROOF STORAGE.

WE STORE household goods and pianos. Warehouse 235 Edgewood ave. Office 12 Auburn ave. John J. Woodside.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY, wholesale and retail. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, East Hunter and Terry streets, two blocks below capitol.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing, 77 Whitehall st. Phones 1576.

SEWING MACHINES.

LIGHT-RUNNING sewing machines for sale or rent. All makes repaired. The Standard Sewing Machine Co., 58 South Broad st. Both phones 2105.

MILLINERY.

Fur Turbans made for $1.50.
MRS. J. R. CARMICHAEL,
178 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—Smith Premier typewriter; been used about 6 months. A. G. Rhodes & Son, 1130 Candler Bldg.

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

10-H. P. CADILLAC, light touring, seats four, $350; bargain. C. B. H., 1212 Century bldg., Atlanta.

Southern Exchange, Brokers
237-A EQUITABLE BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD.
COTTON—STOCKS—GRAIN.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

E. RIVERS REALTY CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agents
8 West Alabama St.,
Both Phones 1207 and 1208.

$10,500—West Peachtree home of splendid value, on very easy terms; $500 cash and $100 a month; hot water, heating plant, slate roof, automobile and servant's house. House will rent readily for $1,000 a year.

$9,000—Ponce de Leon avenue, we have splendid two-story, 10-room brick, slate roof, furnace-heated home which the owner consents to let us sell; it's good value.

$6,750—Kennesaw avenue, we have a real dream in a new home; can make terms.

$7,750—Beautiful new, modern home, corner of Cain and Jackson; bed room on first floor. Specially well built; hardwood doors throughout; 4 large bed rooms and bath on second floor.

23 ACRES of land fronting 429 feet on North Boulevard by 2,300 feet deep; some grading and put street through the center will make 92 lots which will sell for $200 each. Price of property $6,500. Owner wants quick sale. Will take little home, not over $2,500, in part pay. This is good chance to make money. Lands in this location are worth $500 an acre.

$6,000—10 lots corner St. Clair and Wichataw avenues, lower down. Here is a good chance to double your money.

$5,500—Highland avenue, two-story, new eight-room home, lot 50x350; in fine shape to move into and own a home, which will grow in value.

$15,500 WILL buy two-story brick store building close in; rented for $133 month.

$12,500—Two stores with rooms above, on the north side, within 3 blocks of Peachtree, on corner; rented for $130 month, in fine repair and always rented.

$10,000—Whitehall street, two-story brick, on lot 80x210 feet; side alley; house will rent for enough to pay fair investment, while the value of property will double in short time. You can't hold values down on this popular thoroughfare.

$25,000—Whitehall, back to the railroad. We have the largest frontage owned by any one owner back to railroad. Come, we are going to sell.

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A COTTAGE of 6 rooms; quite a handsome little home, with all modern conveniences. You should see this at once; can't remain on the market long; ½ block off car line, Richardson st. Price $3,500.

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WE HAVE a cottage of pretty design, on elevated lot, Capitol avenue; expend $200 on painting this house and adding some other little improvements, and we will make it bring $3,150; located on large lot 47½x196½ feet to alley. Price $2,150.

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SHATTERS ANCIENT TRADITION

Japanese Empress Startles Subjects by Shaking Americans' Hands.

(From The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.)

The Japanese of Honolulu, and doubtless, in the same measure, those of Japan are tremendously impressed with the fact that the empress of Japan went to the extent of shaking hands with the American officers—Admiral Sperry and his captains—during the royal reception last week in Tokio. This impression is voiced in The Hawaii Shinpo, which, in its English edtion yesterday, gave prominence to the fact that the traditions of the centuries concerning Japanese royalty have been broken.

"While the ordinary westerner may look upon the affair as an ordinary thing and not know that there is much significance in this singular act of our beloved and almost apotheosized empress toward the American naval men, there can be no question of its significance to Japanese minds," says The Shinpo. "It is indeed a historic affair that breaks the tradition of a thousand years.

"Ever since there was history our sovereigns, who were invariably reified and were always the center of the nation's worship, were the recipients of bows, but never the offerers. To approach them was a trespass for common people; to see them in person was the greatest honor of a lifetime. Fifty years ago our nation was put in tumult over the discussion of how to save our country from the trespass of foreigners, which was thought would bring disgrace upon the sacred name of our rulers who reigned over the land for thousands of years. The empire of Nippon was considered a holy land because our deified sovereigns ruled over it.

"Foreign intrusion was therefore strongly resented until the whole country was brought to the boiling point, and the white snow that covered the pathway to the Gate of Sakurada was stained with the crimson blood of Premier Ii Kamon, who signed his name to the memorable agreement that opened Japan to foreign intercourse. It is a dream now. Yet even this day who among us ever dreamed that our most exalted empress would shake hands with the foreigners! Japanese, no matter how high in social position they may be, will never dare touch her person.

"We cannot hear this news without a great awe and a heartfelt gratitude to our sovereign, because we think that such an act on the part of the empress was performed with her sincerest wish to cement the tie between the two nations represented by herself and her foreign visitors. No word will express this sense of our gratitude.

"Our proverb says: 'Bare thy crimson heart and appeal to the other's conscience.' For months and years Japan was misrepresented to America by those who meant to play mischief, and thereby accomplish their selfish purpose. Even the present visit of the white fleet to Japan's shores was misrepresented to mean a threat, and some uneasiness prevailed among the people about the outcome of the fleet's visit to Japan—where an unprecedented welcome is now being extended to the fleet, and which, combined with the message from President Roosevelt, is interpreted by the Japanese papers as a silent alliance between the two nations.

"When two friends have misunderstood each other a heart-to-heart talk will make the matter right. Why should it not be the same with nations? Our country, represented by our highest and most beloved empress, 'bares our crimson heart and appeals to America's conscience' in order to adjust the few misunderstandings which have cropped up, and which might have, if unwisely and maliciously agitated, developed into a great disaster for the world.

"Japan is now doing her utmost in welcoming the American visitors and through them expresses to the American public her true attitude, relying on the clear conscience of the American nation for the solution of the problems arising between the two."

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Dr. WM. M. BAIRD,
16½ South Broad Street (cor. Broad and Alabama),
Atlanta, Ga.

FARM AND FARMERS

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

CORN CULTURE ON RICH BOTTOMS.

T. M. S., Elberton, Ga.—I have a tenant that was unfortunate the past summer, losing all his corn crop, some 4,000 to 5,000 bushels, and about sixty bales of cotton by the flood.

(1) I want him to sow some corn seed. Please advise kind and how should it be planted and when so as to get quickest use to be fed to his mules.

(2) Please advise how to cultivate 300 acres in fine bottoms that the water backed on, leaving sediment and muck average about 3 to 6 inches deep; how should this be prepared; how planted; how wide the rows; how thick in drill? Propose putting in 100 pounds of fertilizer on one side first plowing then 100 to 200 pounds fertilizer at second plowing.

(3) The upland is fine for cotton. Please advise preparation—how to cultivate. I propose putting in 100 pounds of fertilizer with seed, 100 pounds on one side first plowing, 100 or 200 pounds of fertilizer second plowing.

Answer: (1) Early amber, first early, and early orange, second early (and more productive) are the best two varieties of sorghum for the purpose intended. Get the soil into good condition with plow and harrow, bed on four or five hundred pounds of a highly ammoniated fertilizer, say a mixture of 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate, 1,200 pounds of cotton seed meal and 30 pounds of muriate of potash (or in same proportions). You may also apply three or four two-horse wagon loads of stable manure per acre, plowing it in at once, or bedding on it in February and adding the concentrated ingredients at same time, in rows four feet apart, broad, flat beds, with a good, open water-furrow. Harrow the beds about April 15 to 20, open shallow furrows and sow the sorghum seed at the rate of two quarts of clean seed per acre. You will find that cat-tail (pearl) millet, planted at same time and in same way, will give an enormous yield of succulent (but not so nutritious) feed.

(2) The special method of preparing the rich bottoms can not be given, unless better informed as to the character of the soil, whether stiff and heavy, or sandy and light. For corn, get into good condition by means of plow and harrow, forming—before planting—into beds, four feet apart, as already directed for sorghum. Drop selected seed corn (say Marlboro prolific) in moderately deep furrows in center of beds, 4 or 5 grains in a place, every 12 to 18 inches apart, and then to one plant, when danger of bud worms has passed. Early in April I would suggest, as a good time to plant. When making the beds, it would be well to bed on 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 10 pounds of muriate of potash. When planting, drop half-teaspoonful of nitrate of soda midway between the hills of corn. You may repeat the nitrate of soda—say 50 pounds per acre—at first plowing, strewing it along the siding furrow, and 100 pounds in same way at second plowing. Whatever of acid phosphate, potash, get cotton seed meal or stable manure, you see proper to apply, should be applied at least a week before planting. Cultivate shallow and frequently.

(3) Same general directions given for corn, apply to cotton, exxcept: Before planting, or when bedding up 3½-foot rows, apply 500 to 600 pounds per acre of a mixture of 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate, 74 pounds of muriate of potash and 671 pounds of cotton seed meal. Plant Cleveland's Big Boll Cotton Seed, say April 20, and put in furrow with the seed 30 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, or on top, along the covered rows. Not later than June 1, you may apply if it it seems to be necessary or desirable, 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in siding furrows. Cultivate shallow and often, using an improved cultivator, until side branches meet across middles.

FERTILIZER FORMULA FOR COTTON ON "SAND HILL," RIDGE LAND.

J. E. Smith, Bellville, Ga.—Will be under many obligations to you if you will kindly answer the following queries: It is my intention to plant about 20 acres upland cotton this year (1909) on rolling "sand hill" ridge land. Have lot of home-raised fertilizer to apply to same. Will it be better to compost this fertilizer with acid phosphate or muriate of potash, or do neither, but put fertilizer out and then add commercial fertilizer in the drill? What quantity of acid phosphate or muriate of potash, that is if I use either, will be necessary to go to each acre when composted with fertilizer from the barn? About how many bushels of said compost should go to each acre? I want a yield of not less than a bale and a half to the acre, if possible.

Answer—Stable or lot manure, or "home raised fertilizer," as you call it, is so exceedingly variable in composition—the content of sand, clay, water, straw, etc., that it is not practicable to assert any definite proportions in which it should enter into a compost with definite ingredients, such as acid phosphate, muriate of potash, cotton seed meal, etc. Indeed, the chief value of such coarse materials as stable manure is not due so much to their content of plant food as to the animal matter, humus and organic ferments and their resulting chamical and mechanical action on the soil. It is certain that nothing is gained by mixing stable manure with the above named concentrated ingredients and letting the mixture stand for a greater or shorter time. I consider that a ton of average barn manure as about equivalent—in plant food—to about 100 pounds of cotton seed meal. I advise the following standard formula for cotton, modified for your particular soil as indicated:

FORMULA NO. 2, FOR COTTON ON OLD, WORN LAND.

	Modified. Lbs.	Lbs.
Acid phosphate (14 per cent).	1,000	1,000
Cotton seed meal..	671	800
Muriate of potash..	74	125
	1,745	1,925

Wishing to use your stable manure you may substitute in place of the 800 pounds of cotton meal about eight tons of stable manure, or four tons in place of 400 pounds. I would distribute stable manure in the bedding furrows just as soon as possible after breaking the land (if you shall first break it) and laying off deep, wide furrows, 3 to 3½ feet wide. If you shall apply the total of the formula to, say, four acres after deciding to substitute stable manure entirely for the cotton seed meal, you will see that there will be two tons of stable manure, 250 pounds of acid phosphate and 31 pounds of muriate of potash for each acre. The acid phosphate and muriate of potash may be applied at any convenient time in February. If you like, you may distribute 500 pounds of kainit in place of the 125 pounds of muriate of potash—especially if the soil is disposed to rust.

FERTILIZER FORMULA FOR GENERAL GARDEN USE.

S. R. deJarnette, Albany, Ga.—Will you kindly give me the formula for a good commercial fertiliser for general use in a kitchen garden? I would like to know also how I can most easily compost fresh stable manure so as to make it quickly available for use in garden, and how long it must remain in compost?

Answer: In Bulletin No. 72, Georgia Experiment Station, I published Formula 7 as a broadcast application to the vegetable garden a week or more before commencing to plant the earlier spring crops:

FORMULA No. 7, FOR GENERAL GARDEN CROPS.

(1). Acid phosphate (14 per cent) (Or if 16 per cent, 875 lbs.)	1,000 lbs.
(2). Cotton meal	500 lbs.
(3). Muriate of potash (60 per cent) (Or kainit, 1,000 lbs.)	250 lbs.
Total	1,750 lbs.

The entire amount of the above would not be too much for one acre of well-prepared and fairly good garden soil. Nitrate of soda may very profitably be used as a top or side furrow dressing at time of planting, and subsequently as apparently needed. If one does not intend to use nitrate of soda then it would be well to double the amount of cotton seed meal. My own garden practice is spread the green, unfermented stable manure on the surface or in the open furrows, as early in the fall as possible, plow it under, or list on it if in furrows. Along in January acid phosphate and muriate of potash—say 1,000 pounds acid phosphate (16 per cent) and 250 pounds muriate of potash; or a ready-mixed 14—10 acid and potash, 1,250 pounds, to be harrowed in, or bedded on.

I apply nitrate of soda according to the kind of vegetable and according to my judgment of the soil and its needs, commencing when the plants first appear, in quantity 25 to 50 pounds per acre—never exceeding 100 pounds at any one time, repeating the application along in two to three weeks as seems needed.

I do not trouble to mix coarse materials, such as stable manure, lot scrapings, with anything before applying it to the soil; but scatter it broadcast early in the fall and plow or harrow in. In my own garden I commenced applying stable manure direct from the livery stable, as early as September, or as rapidly as I could get the land free for a crop. As a rule you will be safe in counting a ton of good stable manure as the equivalent—in nitrogenous plant food—of 100 pounds of high-grade cotton seed meal. Its chief value consists in the humus and organic ferments which it conveys to the soil, and the earlier it is covered into the soil the better.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

P. H. H., Baldwin, Ga.—I am a subscriber to The Constitution and think it is one among the best papers published. I am interested in growing early sweet potatoes for the market and would be glad for you to answer the following questions. The land in which I want to grow them did not grow any crop last year; it is of a black loamy character.

(1) What is the best sweet potato for the early market, and where could I purchase plants of same?

(2) What kind of fertilizer, and how much should be used to the acre?

(3) Will stable manure be good for growing sweet potatoes, if so, how many two-horse loads should be used to the acre?

(4) About how many bushels should one acre (with the right kind of fertilizer and work) yield?

(5) How early could I put them on the market if I set the plants out on or about March 20?

Answer—I can not undertake to say (for I do not personally know) which is the "best variety of sweet potato for the early market;" but a near neighbor, who is a market gardener of experience, prefers: 1. The "Nancy Hall," and, 2, "Myers' Early." Plants of the first named may be had of Mr. —— Robertson, Nurseryman, Lakeland, Fla., and of the second named of The Myers' Orchard Company, Tifton, Ga. Better write and engage at once.

2. A mixture as follows would be good for potatoes:

FORMULA NO. 4, FOR SWEET POTATOES.

	Lbs.
1. Acid phosphate (14 per cent)	1,000
2. Cotton meal	600
3. Nitrate of soda	240
4. Muriate (or sulphate) of potash	300
Total	2,140

The above total may be applied to from 6 to 3 acres, or from 350 to 700 pounds per acre, applying 1, 2, 4 and bed on it two weeks before planting and use No. 3 as a top-dressing, commencing with a teaspoonful near each plant as soon as the plants commence to grow, and in three and six weeks later.

3. Two or three 2-horse wagonloads of good stable manure may be applied per acre, bedding on it as early as possible in the spring; three loads being a substitute for, say, 300 pounds of cotton seed meal.

4. All the way from 125 to 500 bushels per acre. But you may not expect to sell more than one-third to one-half of the total as early potatoes.

5. Very little, if anything, will be gained by putting sweet potato plants out in the open earlier than the latter half of April. Better keep the plants in the sprouting bed, withholding water, so that they will be stocky and ready to spring into vigorous growth when put out about April 15.

TWO VARIETIES OF COTTON.

G. Y. K., Pelahatchie.—I want some information and believe you are the right man to ask for it. Your advice in The Constitution is good. I love to read your letters. I want your advice on two kinds of cotton, and that is the Toole cotton and Triumph. Which is the best cotton? Will you please give me your opinion in regard to this cotton? I want an early cotton and a cotton that will make at least as much per acre as Peterkin. This is the best cotton I have ever tried, but it's late cotton. Any information you can give me will be appreciated. Can you send me bulletin?

Answer—While in charge of the Georgia experiment station I tested Toole's cotton twice—in 1904 and 1905. In the first named year it stood first in value of total yield of lint and seed of twenty-four varieties, and my comment on it (page 209, Bulletin 66) was as follows:

"**Toole's Early.** First time tested. The name is a misnomer, since it is not all early, although quite a promising variety." As first stated, it stood at the top of the list as to value of yield that year.

In 1905 it was again tested (under the name of "Toole's Improved") and took sixth place as to value of total yield in thirty varieties, and the twenty-eighth in earliness, or a very late cotton. In 1904 the seed were sent for test by Alexander Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.; in 1905 the seed were supplied by W. W. Toole, Augusta, Ga.

COWPOX.

C. H. Bonner, Milledgeville, Ga.—We have several cows, all apparently in good shape, but their udders, just above the teats, have a lot of bumps or knots on them, under the skin, never fester, eventually disappear to show up somewhere else on the udder. Now, in stripping th cow your hand comes in contact with them, causes cow to kick, showing they are sore. The udder is apparently smoothe until you put your hand on it. Cows affected this way fall off in milk. Can you give me some remedy, or can you suggest something I can do? We bought a cow about two years ago affected as above. Since then we find these bumps on the udders of cows that we have raised. It seems that they might be catching. Any information you would give me would be highly appreciated, as I am at a loss what to do

Answer—It is quite probable, if not indeed certain, that the disease affecting your cows is nothing more serious than variola or "cowpox," the pus from the vesicles being used for preparing the splints for vaccinating against smallpox. Variola is a common disease and I am somewhat surprised that you have not recognized it. It never produces any more serious effects than the shrinkage of milk and more or less irritation, which sometimes causes the animal to be restive under the operation of milking. It runs its course in ten to twenty days and usually requires no treatment except to be careful not to break the vesicles or pustules. If these should become much inflamed and not inclined to heal promptly, you may wash them twice daily with a 2 1-2 per cent solution of chloride of zinc. The disease is "catching" from one cow to another through the hands of the milker going from one cow to another. The hands of the milker become infected and sore. By cleaning up the stable and the exercise of ordinary care the disease may be suppressed and not even attack all the cows.

BLIND TEETH.

U. A. Culpepper, Parrott, Ga.—I notice your comment on an inquiry about blind teeth in a mule and will say that I don't know of any good reason why they should cause blindness, but it always has been thought, by some, that they do, but some fourteen years ago one of my first customers brought me a young mule that was apparently nearly blind. He said these teeth caused the trouble. At his request I extracted them and in a week her eyes were clear and she has today perfectly good eyes. But I don't say that we saved her eyes with a pair of forceps, but it looked very much that way. I take out dozens of them every spring, but whether or not it does any good, I can't say.

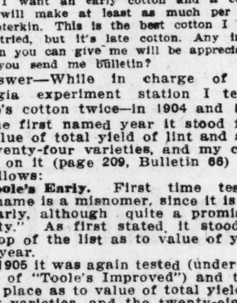
Answer—I have little to add to what was printed in the issue of The Weekly for December 21, in reply to R. W. Mathers, Latham, Ala.

I have never met with an educated veterinary surgeon, nor read a book on diseases of horses and mules, that gave any countenance to the idea that the so-called "blind-teeth," or "wolf-teeth," were ever the cause of blindness.

So far as I know, the belief is confined entirely to persons who have no professional or scientific training in the diseases of horses and mules. In your experience, which includes operating on "dozens of them every spring," you have not found any evidence to convince you that the presence of a "blind-tooth" caused blindness, or that its removal prevented blindness.

The presence of the adventitious tooth and sore-eyes at the same time is but an ordinary happening, and the two have no relation of cause and effect.

THE SEAL OF



BISCUIT QUALITY

61 WHITEFORD AVENUE,
EDGEWOOD, GA.

In this suburb, recently admitted into the city of Atlanta, I have an attractive home of five rooms, on lot 62x225 feet, and is one of the few places that is being offered for sale in this section, as the majority of the people own their homes. Any one desiring to have plenty of room for garden and chickens, couldn't find a better place than this one; it is also convenient to car line, churches and schools. The price now is $2,250, but will not remain at this long; suitable terms will be made. It is a bargain.

I also have other attractive cottages in Inman Park and other sections of the city.

FITZHUGH KNOX
Real Estate, Renting and Building 703-704 Peters Buildin

Corner Stores for Rent!

In the new Masonic Temple, corner Peachtree and Cain streets, we have two large stores for rent. Each has floor space of about 20x80 feet, nice display windows in front, high ceilings and finished up in the best manner possible. Fine business location, the corner being particularly desirable for drug store. They are part of one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Price for corner, $150, for other store, $125.

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SAMUEL G. WALKER
85 Peachtree Street.

The Cent School.

(L. H. Sturdevant in the January Atlantic.)

A cent school is so called because the children who come to it bring each one a cent, clutched tightly in a little hand, o knotted in the corner of a handkerchief, a daily offering. If the cent is forgotten, or lost on the way, the child goes home for another that is all, and has a scolding for carelessness into the bargain. The littlest children go to it—used to go, rather, for indeed this should all be in the past tense, rather than the present, the cent school being a thing of the past and, as one might say, a great aunt of the present kindergarten, an old woman from the country, who is rather plain in her ways. Eunice Swain would have thought a kindergarten foolishness. Her children did not come to school to be amused, but to work. She put them on benches in her big kitchen, because it was warm there, and sat in the dining room door and taught them, or chastised them, as the spirit bade her. She taught the three Rs, and manners, and truth telling, and, above all, humility, impressing on these infants daily that they belonged to a generation, not of vipers exactly, but of weaklings.

Any mail order house will supply you with Clarke's Pure Rye. Four full quarts $3, delivered. This whiskey is made by the largest distillers in the world, and is aged and bottled by the United States government.

Her Appearance.

(From Puck.)

Mr. Poots.—Has yo' had de pleasure of seein' Brudden Bump's new wife? What yo' think of her, sah?

Mr. Spradley—Th-well, sah, I doesn't want to be cricketal, nor nuthin' dat-uh-way; but it do 'pear to me like he must-uh done won de lady at a shootin' match.

The owner of a large vacant tract in the very center of Atlanta is willing to improve the property by erecting buildings, constructed and arranged wholly to suit the business and convenience of any class of tenants, and lease space for three years or longer at most reasonable rates. Excellent light and unsurpassed location afforded. Owner will, if desired, in addition, furnish heat, light and power for any number of floors required, or waterproof and fireproof storage.

Best possible opportunity for garage, printers, warehouse, manufacturing plant or wholesale business of any kind. Address,

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Review of Reviews, one year, regular price	3.00
Daily and Sunday Constitution, one year, regular price	7.00
Total	$13.25

We offer all of the above to out-of-town subscribers for $9.50. In the city of Atlanta, delivered by carrier, $8.50. Send money with order. Only a limited number will be sold at this price, so act quickly, giving us immediate reply.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS

Old subscribers can take advantage of this offer by paying their bill up to date, and in addition sending their check for $9.50. This will pay their subscription to the Daily and Sunday Constitution in advance for one year, and they will get all of these magazines.

If you have already paid in advance, then send $9.50 and we will mark your date up one year from date you have paid to and send you the magazines.

The time for subscribing for only one periodical is past. Every refined home where good reading is appreciated is not without its family group of periodicals. Something for the man, something for the young people, something for the woman. These four magazines fill the bill completely as a year's supply for the library table. You will want them, so why not get them along with The Constitution, thereby saving a large amount as well as the trouble of corresponding with four publishers?

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If for any reason you do not want all of the magazines for yourself, send them to your friends.

This offer not good after 15th February.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

MOBLEY—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. L. Mobley and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. E. D. L. Mobley today (Monday) at 3 p. m., from his late residence, 46 Culberson street. Interment Westview, Rev. Fletcher Walton officiating. The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers, and meet at the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son, at 2:15 p. m.: Mr. E. V. Carter, Mr. E. C. Merry, Mr. J. N. McEachern, Mr. Forrest Adair, Mr. E. C. Lester, Mr. John Quillian.

HITCHCOCK—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hitchcock and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hitchcock are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. F. W. Hitchcock today at 10 a. m., from the residence, No. 14 Pierce avenue, Bonnie Brae. Interment will be at Westview. The pallbearers will meet at Harry G. Poole's at 9 a. m.

WALKER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Walker, Mrs. J. C. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Conkle, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shuford, Mr. C. C. Callahan of Dallas, Texas, and Mr. Thomas Callahan of Memphis, Tenn., are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. R. G. Walker, today at 2 p. m., from the residence, No. 22 Tennessee avenue. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and meet at Harry G. Poole's at 1:15 p. m.: Mr. W. H. Weathers, Mr. R. F. Canley, Mr. Wallace Ross, Mr. J. M. Adamson, Mr. C. M. Cherry and Mr. Skinner.

MEETING NOTICE.



Regular convocation of Mt. Zion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, will be held in Masonic Hall, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, on this (Monday) evening, January 11, at 7:30 o'clock.

All companions qualified are cordially invited to meet with us.

C. A. PEEK, High Priest.
J. H. BARFIELD, Secretary.

THE GRAND

Tonight and Tuesday—Matinee Tues. "That Odd Comedian,"
Mr. Harry BERESFORD
And all-star cast in the New York-Chicago comedy success,
"WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?"
Night, 25c to $1.50. Mat., 25c to $1.

Wed., Thurs., Fri. next, Jan. 13, 14, 15. Matinee Thursday.
Hazelton & North Present
MR. HENRY LUDLOWE
Supported by an excellent company in
THE RAVEN
By Geo. Hazelton, author of "Mistress Nell."
Matinee, 25c to $1. Night, 25c to $1.50.

LYRIC
THIS WEEK MATINEES TUESDAY, THURS. and SAT.
Charley Grapewin
Assisted by ANNA CHANCE and a big Show Girl Company, in
The AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP
A musical farce that is up-to-the-hour.

THE BIJOU
THIS WEEK MATINEES MONDAY, WED. and SAT.
THE Behman Show
50 PEOPLE—A REAL CHORUS.
20 SONG HITS—DON'T MISS THIS ONE.
Frank D. Bryan's Congress of American Girls.
Frank F. Moore's Dandy Dixie Dancers.

The Orpheum
Week of January 11:
Headliner—Russell Brothers and Flora Bonfanti, the original world-famous impersonators.
Al Lawrence, the famous mimic.
The Vogges, bag punchers.
Special Feature—Four Masons and Corinne Frances.
The Adelman Quartet—Watch for the Little Drummer.
London and Tilley, novelty ladder act.
Gilroy, Haynes and Montgomery, in a Burletta, entitled "The Good Ship Nancy Lee."
Uptown ticket office, Daniel Bros. Co.
Matinee Daily—Weber-Rush-O-Graph.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads, for Information only, but not Guaranteed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, UNION STATION.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
35	Chicago	5:42 pm	34	Chicago	6:35 am
1	Nashville	7:35 pm	3	Nashville	8:35 am
29	Nashville	11:45 am	29	Nashville	4:30 pm
73	Rome	9:00 am	2	Rome	5:10 pm
3	Nashville	7:00 am	4	Nashville	5:00 pm

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC UNION STATION.

Arrive from—		Depart to—	
Fitzgerald	7:45 a. m.	Fitzgerald	7:30 p. m.
Thomasville	7:45 a. m.	Thomasville	7:30 p. m.
Waycross	7:45 a. m.	Waycross	7:30 p. m.
Brunswick	7:45 a. m.	Brunswick	7:30 p. m.
Fitzgerald	7:45 a. m.	Fitzgerald	8:45 p. m.
Thomasville	7:45 a. m.	Thomasville	8:45 p. m.
Waycross	7:45 a. m.	Waycross	8:45 p. m.
Brunswick	7:45 a. m.	Brunswick	8:45 p. m.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TERMINAL STATION.

No.	Arrives From—		No.	Departs For—	
35	New York	5:00 am	36	New York	12:15 am
43	Washn'gt'n	5:20 am	30	Columbus	5:20 am
13	Jacksonville	5:25 am	13	Cincinnati	5:35 am
12	Shreveport	6:50 am	35	Birm'h'm	6:20 am
*17	Toccoa	8:28 am	12	Richmond	6:55 am
26	Heflin	8:30 am	7	Chattan'ga	7:20 am
9	Chattn'ga	10:35 am	16	Brunswick	7:45 am
7	Macon	10:40 am	38	New York	11:01 am
21	Columbus	10:55 am	9	Jacksonville	11:35 am
27	Ft Valley	10:58 am	15	Chattan'ga	2:00 pm
6	Cincinnati	11:25 am	40	Charlotte	2:05 pm
40	Birmh'm	1:40 pm	23	Birm'h'm	3:10 pm
39	Charlotte	3:55 pm	*18	Toccoa	4:30 pm
37	New York	5:00 pm	22	Columbus	5:10 pm
5	Jacksonville	5:00 pm	5	Cincinnati	5:10 pm
15	Brunswick	8:00 pm	28	Ft Valley	5:20 pm
16	Chattan'ga	8:35 pm	25	Heflin	5:30 pm
11	Richmond	9:15 pm	10	Macon	6:30 pm
29	Columbus	10:40 pm	44	Washington	8:55 pm
36	Birm'h'm	11:15 pm	11	Shreveport	10:45 pm
14	Cincinnati	11:25 pm	14	Jacksonville	11:05 pm

Trains marked thus (*) run daily except Sunday. Other trains run daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. Davies Warfield, R. Lancaster Williams and E. C. Duncan, Receivers.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
41	New York	7:45 am	37	Memphis	6:30 am
33	Memphis	11:10 am	32	Monroe	7:00 am
35	New York	4:00 pm	32	New York	11:20 am
33	Monroe	7:50 pm	39	Memphis	4:45 pm
36	Memphis	9:45 pm	36	New York	7:40 pm
32	Birm'ham	11:10 am	37	Birm'ham	8:30 am
34	Birm'ham	9:45 pm	33	Birm'ham	4:45 pm
39	Cedartown	9:25 am	31	Cedartown	4:00 pm